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HUMAN RECEPTOR PROTEINS; RELATED REAGENTS AND METHODS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to compositions and methods for affecting mammalian physiology, including morphogenesis or immune system function. In particular, it provides nucleic acids, proteins, and antibodies which regulate development and/or the immune system. Diagnostic and therapeutic uses of these materials are also disclosed.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Recombinant DNA technology refers generally to techniques of integrating genetic information from a donor source into vectors for subsequent processing, such as through introduction into a host, whereby the transferred genetic information is copied and/or expressed in the new environment. Commonly, the genetic information exists in the form of complementary DNA (cDNA) derived from messenger RNA (mRNA) coding for a desired protein product. The carrier is frequently a plasmid having the capacity to incorporate cDNA for later replication in a host and, in some cases, actually to control expression of the cDNA and thereby direct synthesis of the encoded product in the host.

For some time, it has been known that the mammalian immune response is based on a series of complex cellular interactions, called the "immune network". Recent research has provided new insights into the inner workings of this network. While it remains clear that much of the immune response does, in fact, revolve around the networklike interactions of lymphocytes, macrophages, granulocytes, and other cells, immunologists now generally hold the opinion that soluble proteins, known as lymphokines, cytokines, or monokines, play critical roles 10 in controlling these cellular interactions. Thus, there is considerable interest in the isolation, characterization, and mechanisms of action of cell modulatory factors, an understanding of which will lead to significant advancements in the diagnosis and therapy of 15 numerous medical abnormalities, e.g., immune system disorders.

Lymphokines apparently mediate cellular activities in a variety of ways. They have been shown to support the proliferation, growth, and/or differentiation of pluripotential hematopoietic stem cells into vast numbers of progenitors comprising diverse cellular lineages which make up a complex immune system. Proper and balanced interactions between the cellular components are necessary for a healthy immune response. The different cellular lineages often respond in a different manner when lymphokines are administered in conjunction with other agents.

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Cell lineages especially important to the immune response include two classes of lymphocytes: B-cells, which can produce and secrete immunoglobulins (proteins with the capability of recognizing and binding to foreign matter to effect its removal), and T-cells of various subsets that secrete lymphokines and induce or suppress the B-cells and various other cells (including other T-

cells) making up the immune network. These lymphocytes interact with many other cell types.

Another important cell lineage is the mast cell (which has not been positively identified in all mammalian species), which is a granule-containing connective tissue cell located proximal to capillaries throughout the body. These cells are found in especially high concentrations in the lungs, skin, and gastrointestinal and genitourinary tracts. Mast cells play a central role in allergy-related disorders, particularly anaphylaxis as follows: when selected antigens crosslink one class of immunoglobulins bound to receptors on the mast cell surface, the mast cell degranulates and releases mediators, e.g., histamine, serotonin, heparin, and prostaglandins, which cause allergic reactions, e.g., anaphylaxis.

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Research to better understand and treat various immune disorders has been hampered by the general inability to maintain cells of the immune system in vitro. Immunologists have discovered that culturing many of these cells can be accomplished through the use of T-cell and other cell supernatants, which contain various growth factors, including many of the lymphokines.

The interleukin-1 family of proteins includes the IL-1 α , the IL-1 β , the IL-1RA, and recently the IL-1 γ (also designated Interferon-Gamma Inducing Factor, IGIF). This related family of genes have been implicated in a broad range of biological functions. See Dinarello (1994) <u>FASEB J. 8:1314-1325</u>; Dinarello (1991) <u>Blood 77:1627-1652</u>; and Okamura, et al. (1995) <u>Nature 378:88-91</u>.

In addition, various growth and regulatory factors exist which modulate morphogenetic development. This includes, e.g., the Toll ligands, which signal through binding to receptors which share structural, and mechanistic, features characteristic of the IL-1 receptors. See, e.g., Lemaitre, et al. (1996) Cell

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86:973-983; and Belvin and Anderson (1996) Ann. Rev. Cell & Devel. Biol. 12:393-416.

From the foregoing, it is evident that the discovery and development of new soluble proteins and their receptors, including ones similar to lymphokines, should contribute to new therapies for a wide range of degenerative or abnormal conditions which directly or indirectly involve development, differentiation, or function, e.g., of the immune system and/or hematopoietic cells. In particular, the discovery and understanding of novel receptors for lymphokine-like molecules which enhance or potentiate the beneficial activities of other lymphokines would be highly advantageous. The present invention provides new receptors for ligands exhibiting similarity to interLeukin-1 like compositions and related 15 compounds, and methods for their use.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 shows a schematic comparison of the protein architectures of Drosophila, Caenorabditis, and human DTLRs, and their relationship to vertebrate IL-1 receptors and plant disease resistance proteins. Three Drosophila 5 (Dm) DTLRs (Toli, 18w, and the Mst ORF fragment) (Morisato and Anderson (1995) Ann. Rev. Genet. 29:371-399; Chiang and Beachy (1994) Mech. Develop. 47:225-239; Mitcham, et al. (1996) J. Biol. Chem. 271:5777-5783; and Eldon, et al. (1994) Develop. 120:885-899) are arrayed beside four 10 complete (DTLRs 1-4) and one partial (DTLR5) human (Hu) receptors. Individual LRRs in the receptor ectodomains that are flagged by PRINTS (Attwood, et al. (1997) Nucleic Acids Res. 25:212-217) are explicitly noted by boxes; 'top' and 'bottom' Cys-rich clusters that flank the C- or 15 N-terminal ends of LRR arrays are respectively drawn by opposed half-circles. The loss of the internal Cys-rich region in DTLRs 1-5 largely accounts for their smaller ectodomains (558, 570, 690, and 652 aa, respectively) when compared to the 784 and 977 aa extensions of Toll and 18w. 20 The incomplete chains of DmMst and HuDTLR5 (about 519 and 153 aa ectodomains, respectively) are represented by dashed lines. The intracellular signaling module common to DTLRs, IL-1-type receptors (IL-1Rs), the intracellular protein Myd88, and the tobacco disease resistance gene N 25 product (DRgN) is indicated below the membrane. See, Hardiman, et al. (1996) Oncogene 13:2467-2475; and Rock, et al. (1998) Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA 95:588-. Additional domains include the trio of Iq-like modules in IL-1Rs (disulfide-linked loops); the DRgN protein features 30 an NTPase domain (box) and Myd88 has a death domain (black oval).

Figures 2A-2C show conserved structural patterns in the signaling domains of Toll- and TL-1-like cytokine receptors, and two divergent modular proteins. Figures 2A-2B show a sequence alignment of the common TH domain.

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DTLRs are labeled as in Figure 1; the human (Hu) or mouse (Mo) IL-1 family receptors (IL-1R1-6) are sequentially numbered as earlier proposed (Hardiman, et al. (1996) Oncogene 13:2467-2475); Myd88 and the sequences from tobacco (To) and flax, L. usitatissimum (Lu), represent Cand N-terminal domains, respectively, of larger, multidomain molecules. Ungapped blocks of sequence (numbered 1-10) are boxed. Triangles indicate deleterious mutations, while truncations N-terminal of the arrow eliminate bioactivity in human IL-1R1 (Heguy, et al. 10 (1992) J. Biol. Chem. 267:2605-2609). PHD (Rost and Sander (1994) Proteins 19:55-72) and DSC (King and Sternberg (1996) Protein Sci. 5:2298-2310) secondary structure predictions of α -helix (H), β -strand (E), or coil (L) are marked. The amino acid shading scheme 15 depicts chemically similar residues: hydrophobic, acidic, basic, Cys, aromatic, structure-breaking, and tiny. Diagnostic sequence patterns for IL-1Rs, DTLRs, and full alignment (ALL) were derived by Consensus at a stringency of 75%. Symbols for amino acid subsets are (see internet 20 site for detail): o, alcohol; l, aliphatic; ., any amino acid; a, aromatic; c, charged; h, hydrophobic; -, negative; p, polar; +, positive; s, small; u, tiny; t, turnlike. Figure 2C shows a topology diagram of the proposed TH β/α domain fold. The parallel $\beta\text{--sheet}$ (with 25 β -strands A-E as yellow triangles) is seen at its Cterminal end; α -helices (circles labeled 1-5) link the β strands; chain connections are to the front (visible) or back (hidden). Conserved, charged residues at the C-end of the β -sheet are noted in gray (Asp) or as a lone black 30 (Arg) residue (see text).

Figure 3 shows evolution of a signaling domain superfamily. The multiple TH module alignment of Figures 2A-2B was used to derive a phylogenetic tree by the Neighbor-Joining method (Thompson, et al. (1994) Nucleic

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Acids Res. 22:4673-4680). Proteins labeled as in the alignment; the tree was rendered with TreeView.

Figures 4A-4D depict FISH chromosomal mapping of human DTLR genes. Denatured chromosomes from synchronous cultures of human lymphocytes were hybridized to biotinylated DTLR cDNA probes for localization. The assignment of the FISH mapping data (left, Figures 4A, DTLR2; 4B, DTLR3; 4C, DTLR4; 4D, DTLR5) with chromosomal bands was achieved by superimposing FISH signals with DAPI banded chromosomes (center panels). Heng and Tsui (1994) Meth. Molec. Biol. 33:109-122. Analyses are summarized in the form of human chromosome ideograms (right panels).

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fragment.

Figures 5A-5F depict mRNA blot analyses of Human DTLRs. Human multiple tissue blots (He, heart; Br, brain; Pl, placenta; Lu, lung; Li, liver; Mu, muscle; Ki, kidney; 15 Pn, Pancreas; Sp, spleen; Th, thymus; Pr, prostate; Te, testis; Ov, ovary, SI, small intestine; Co, colon; PBL, peripheral blood lymphocytes) and cancer cell line (promyelocytic leukemia, HL60; cervical cancer, HELAS3; 20 chronic myelogenous leukemia, K562; lymphoblastic leukemia, Molt4; colorectal adenocarcinoma, SW480; melanoma, G361; Burkitt's Lymphoma Raji, Burkitt's; colorectal adenocarcinoma, SW480; lung carcinoma, A549) containing approximately 2 µg of poly(A)+ RNA per lane were probed with radiolabeled cDNAs encoding DTLR1 25 (Figures 5A-5C), DTLR2 (Figure 5D), DTLR3 (Figure 5E), and DTLR4 (Figure 5F) as described. Blots were exposed to Xray film for 2 days (Figures 5A-5C) or one week (Figure 5D-5F) at -70° C with intensifying screens. An anomalous 30 0.3 kB species appears in some lanes; hybridization experiments exclude a message encoding a DTLR cytoplasmic

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to nine novel related mammalian receptors, e.g., primate, human, DNAX Toll receptor like molecular structures, designated DTLR2, DTLR3, DTLR4, DTLR5, DTLR7, DTLR8, DTLR9, and DTLR10, and their biological activities. It includes nucleic acids coding for the polypeptides themselves and methods for their production and use. The nucleic acids of the invention are characterized, in part, by their homology to cloned complementary DNA (cDNA) sequences enclosed herein.

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In certain embodiments, the invention provides a composition of matter selected from the group of: a 15 substantially pure or recombinant DTLR2 protein or peptide exhibiting identity over a length of at least about 12 amino acids to SEQ ID NO: 4; a natural sequence DTLR2 of SEQ ID NO: 4; a fusion protein comprising DTLR2 sequence; a substantially pure or recombinant DTLR3 protein or peptide exhibiting identity over a length of at least 20 about 12 amino acids to SEQ ID NO: 6; a natural sequence DTLR3 of SEQ ID NO: 6; a fusion protein comprising DTLR3 sequence; a substantially pure or recombinant DTLR4 protein or peptide exhibiting identity over a length of at 25 least about 12 amino acids to SEQ ID NO: 26; a natural sequence DTLR4 of SEQ ID NO: 26; a fusion protein comprising DTLR4 sequence; a substantially pure or recombinant DTLR5 protein or peptide exhibiting identity over a length of at least about 12 amino acids to SEQ ID NO: 10; a natural sequence DTLR5 of SEQ ID NO: 10; a fusion protein comprising DTLR5 sequence; a substantially pure or recombinant DTLR6 protein or peptide exhibiting identity over a length of at least about 12 amino acids to SEQ ID NO: 12, 28, or 30; a natural sequence DTLR6 of SEQ ID NO: 12, 28, or 30; a fusion protein comprising DTLR6 35 sequence; a substantially pure or recombinant DTLR7

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protein or peptide exhibiting identity over a length of at least about 12 amino acids to SEQ ID NO: 16, 18, or 37; a natural sequence DTLR7 of SEQ ID NO: 16, 18, or 37; a fusion protein comprising DTLR7 sequence; a substantially pure or recombinant DTLR8 protein or peptide exhibiting identity over a length of at least about 12 amino acids to SEQ ID NO: 32 or 39; a natural sequence DTLR8 of SEQ ID NO: 32 or 39; a fusion protein comprising DTLR8 sequence; a substantially pure or recombinant DTLR9 protein or peptide exhibiting identity over a length of at least about 12 amino acids to SEQ ID NO: 22 or 41; a natural sequence DTLR9 of SEQ ID NO: 22 or 41; a fusion protein comprising DTLR9 sequence; a substantially pure or recombinant DTLR10 protein or peptide exhibiting identity over a length of at least about 12 amino acids to SEQ ID NO: 34, 43, or 45; a natural sequence DTLR10 of SEQ ID NO: 34, 43, or 45; and a fusion protein comprising DTLR10 sequence. Preferably, the substantially pure or isolated protein comprises a segment exhibiting sequence identity to a corresponding portion of a DTLR2, DTLR3, DTLR4, DTLR5, DTLR6, DTLR7, DTLR8, DTLR9, or DTLR10, wherein said identity is over at least about 15 amino acids; preferably about 19 amino acids; or more preferably about 25 amino acids. In specific embodiments, the composition of matter: is DTLR2, which comprises a mature sequence of Table 2; or lacks a post-translational modification; is DTLR3, which comprises a mature sequence of Table 3; or lacks a post-translational modification; is DTLR4, which: comprises a mature sequence of Table 4; or lacks a posttranslational modification; is DTLR5, which: comprises the complete sequence of Table 5; or lacks a posttranslational; is DTLR6, which comprises a mature sequence of Table 6; or lacks a post-translational modification; is DTLR7, which comprises a mature sequence of Table 7; or lacks a post-translational modification; is DTLR8, which: comprises a mature sequence of Table 8; or lacks a post-

translational modification; is DTLR9, which: comprises the complete sequence of Table 9; or lacks a posttranslational; is DTLR10, which comprises a mature sequence of Table 10; or lacks a post-translational modification; or the composition of matter may be a protein or peptide which: is from a warm blooded animal selected from a mammal, including a primate, such as a human; comprises at least one polypeptide segment of SEQ ID NO: 4, 6, 26, 10, 12, 28, 30, 16, 18, 32, 22, or 34; exhibits a plurality of portions exhibiting said identity; 10 is a natural allelic variant of DTLR2, DTLR3, DTLR4, DTLR5, DTLR6, DTLR7, DTLR8, DTLR9, or DTLR10; has a length. at least about 30 amino acids; exhibits at least two nonoverlapping epitopes which are specific for a primate DTLR2, DTLR3, DTLR4, DTLR5, DTLR6, DTLR7, DTLR8, DTLR9, or 15 DTLR10; exhibits sequence identity over a length of at least about 35 amino acids to a primate DTLR2, DTLR3, DTLR4, DTLR5, DTLR6, DTLR7, DTLR8, DTLR9. or DTLR10; further exhibits at least two non-overlapping epitopes which are specific for a primate DTLR2, DTLR3, DTLR4, 20 DTLR5, DTLR6, DTLR7, DTLR8, DTLR9, or DTLR10; exhibits identity over a length of at least about 20 amino acids to a rodent DTLR6; is glycosylated; has a molecular weight of at least 100 kD with natural glycosylation; is a synthetic polypeptide; is attached to a solid substrate; is 25 conjugated to another chemical moiety; is a 5-fold or less substitution from natural sequence; or is a deletion or insertion variant from a natural sequence.

Other embodiments include a composition comprising: a sterile DTLR2 protein or peptide; or the DTLR2 protein or peptide and a carrier, wherein the carrier is: an aqueous compound, including water, saline, and/or buffer; and/or formulated for oral, rectal, nasal, topical, or parenteral administration; a sterile DTLR3 protein or peptide; or the DTLR3 protein or peptide and a carrier, wherein the carrier is: an aqueous compound, including water, saline,

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and/or buffer; and/or formulated for oral, rectal, nasal, topical, or parenteral administration; a sterile DTLR4 protein or peptide; or the DTLR4 protein or peptide and a carrier, wherein the carrier is: an aqueous compound, including water, saline, and/or buffer; and/or formulated for oral, rectal, nasal, topical, or parenteral administration; a sterile DTLR5 protein or peptide; or the DTLR5 protein or peptide and a carrier, wherein the carrier is: an aqueous compound, including water, saline, and/or buffer; and/or formulated for oral, rectal, nasal, 10 topical, or parenteral administration; a sterile DTLR6 protein or peptide; or the DTLR6 protein or peptide and a carrier, wherein the carrier is: an aqueous compound, including water, saline, and/or buffer; and/or formulated 15 for oral, rectal, nasal, topical, or parenteral administration; a sterile DTLR7 protein or peptide; or the DTLR7 protein or peptide and a carrier, wherein the carrier is: an aqueous compound, including water, saline, and/or buffer; and/or formulated for oral, rectal, nasal, topical, or parenteral administration; a sterile DTLR8 20 protein or peptide; or the DTLR8 protein or peptide and a carrier, wherein the carrier is: an aqueous compound, including water, saline, and/or buffer; and/or formulated for oral, rectal, nasal, topical, or parenteral administration; a sterile DTLR9 protein or peptide; or the 25 DTLR9 protein or peptide and a carrier, wherein the carrier is: an aqueous compound, including water, saline, and/or buffer; and/or formulated for oral, rectal, nasal, topical, or parenteral administration; a sterile DTLR10 protein or peptide; or the DTLR10 protein or peptide and a 30 carrier, wherein the carrier is: an aqueous compound, including water, saline, and/or buffer; and/or formulated for oral, rectal, nasal, topical, or parenteral administration.

In certain fusion protein embodiments, the invention provides a fusion protein comprising: mature protein

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sequence of Table 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10; a detection or purification tag, including a FLAG, His6, or Ig sequence; or sequence of another receptor protein.

Various kit embodiments include a kit comprising a DTLR protein or polypeptide, and: a compartment comprising the protein or polypeptide; and/or instructions for use or disposal of reagents in the kit.

Binding compound embodiments include those comprising an antigen binding site from an antibody, which specifically binds to a natural DTLR2, DTLR3, DTLR4, 10 DTLR5, DTLR6, DTLR7, DTLR8, DTLR9, or DTLR10 protein, wherein: the protein is a primate protein; the binding compound is an Fv, Fab, or Fab2 fragment; the binding compound is conjugated to another chemical moiety; or the antibody: is raised against a peptide sequence of a mature 15 polypeptide of Table 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10; is raised against a mature DTLR2, DTLR3, DTLR4, DTLR5, DTLR6, DTLR7, DTLR8, DTLR9, or DTLR10; is raised to a purified human DTLR2, DTLR3, DTLR4, DTLR5, DTLR6, DTLR7, DTLR8, 20 DTLR9, or DTLR10; is immunoselected; is a polyclonal antibody; binds to a denatured DTLR2, DTLR3, DTLR4, DTLR5, DTLR6, DTLR7, DTLR8, DTLR9, or DTLR10; exhibits a Kd to antigen of at least 30 µM; is attached to a solid substrate, including a bead or plastic membrane; is in a sterile composition; or is detectably labeled, including a 25 radioactive or fluorescent label. A binding composition kit often comprises the binding compound, and: a compartment comprising said binding compound; and/or instructions for use or disposal of reagents in the kit. 30 Often the kit is capable of making a qualitative or quantitative analysis.

Methods are provided, e.g., of making an antibody, comprising immunizing an immune system with an immunogenic amount of a primate DTLR2, DTLR3, DTLR4, DTLR5, DTLR6, DTLR7, DTLR8, DTLR9, or DTLR10, thereby causing said antibody to be produced; or producing an antigen:antibody

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complex, comprising contacting such an antibody with a mammalian DTLR2, DTLR3, DTLR4, DTLR5, DTLR6, DTLR7, DTLR8, DTLR9, or DTLR10 protein or peptide, thereby allowing said complex to form.

Other compositions include a composition comprising: a sterile binding compound, or the binding compound and a carrier, wherein the carrier is: an aqueous compound, including water, saline, and/or buffer; and/or formulated for oral, rectal, nasal, topical, or parenteral administration.

Nucleic acid embodiments include an isolated or recombinant nucleic acid encoding a DTLR2-10 protein or peptide or fusion protein, wherein: the DTLR is from a mammal; or the nucleic acid: encodes an antigenic peptide sequence of Table 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10; encodes a plurality of antigenic peptide sequences of Table 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10; comprises at least 17 contiguous nucleotides from Table 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10; exhibits at least about 80% identity to a natural cDNA encoding said segment; is an expression vector; further comprises an origin of replication; is from a natural source; comprises a detectable label; comprises synthetic nucleotide sequence; is less than 6 kb, preferably less than 3 kb; is from a mammal, including a primate; comprises a natural full length coding sequence; is a hybridization probe for a gene encoding said DTLR; or is a PCR primer, PCR product, or mutagenesis primer. A cell, tissue, or organ comprising such a recombinant nucleic acid is also provided. Preferably, the cell is: a prokaryotic cell; a eukaryotic cell; a bacterial cell; a yeast cell; an insect cell; a mammalian cell; a mouse cell; a primate cell; or a human cell. Kits are provided comprising such nucleic acids, and: a compartment comprising said nucleic acid; a compartment further comprising a primate DTLR2, DTLR3, DTLR4, or DTLR5 protein or polypeptide; and/or instructions for use or disposal of

reagents in the kit. Often, the kit is capable of making a qualitative or quantitative analysis.

Other embodiments include a nucleic acid which: hybridizes under wash conditions of 30° C and less than 2M salt to SEQ ID NO: 3; hybridizes under wash conditions of 30° C and less than 2 M salt to SEQ ID NO: 5; hybridizes under wash conditions of 30°C and less than 2M salt to SEQ ID NO: 7; hybridizes under wash conditions of 30° C and less than 2 M salt to SEQ ID NO: 9; hybridizes under wash conditions of 30° C and less than 2 M salt to SEQ ID 10 NO: 11, 13, 27, or 29; hybridizes under wash conditions of 30° C and less than 2 M salt to SEQ ID NO: 15, 17, or 36; hybridizes under wash conditions of 30° C and less than 2 M salt to SEQ ID NO: 19, 31, or 38; hybridizes under wash conditions of 30° C and less than 2 M salt to SEQ ID NO: 15 21 or 40; hybridizes under wash conditions of 30° C and less than 2 M salt to SEQ ID NO: 23, 33, 42, or 44; exhibits at least about 85% identity over a stretch of at least about 30 nucleotides to a primate DTLR2; exhibits at least about 85% identity over a stretch of at least about 30 nucleotides to a primate DTLR3; exhibits at least about 85% identity over a stretch of at least about 30 nucleotides to a primate DTLR4; or exhibits at least about 85% identity over a stretch of at least about 30 nucleotides to a primate DTLR5. Preferably, such nucleic 25 acid will have such properties, wherein: wash conditions are at 45° C and/or 500 mM salt; or the identity is at least 90% and/or the stretch is at least 55 nucleotides.

More preferably, the wash conditions are at 55° C and/or 150 mM salt; or the identity is at least 95% and/or the stretch is at least 75 nucleotides.

Also provided are methods of producing a ligand:receptor complex, comprising contacting a substantially pure primate DTLR2, DTLR3, DTLR4, DTLR5, DTLR6, DTLR7, DTLR8, DTLR9, or DTLR10, including a recombinant or synthetically produced protein, with

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candidate Toll ligand; thereby allowing said complex to form.

The invention also provides a method of modulating physiology or development of a cell or tissue culture cells comprising contacting the cell with an agonist or antagonist of a mammalian DTLR2, DTLR3, DTLR4, DTLR5, DTLR6, DTLR7, DTLR8, DTLR9, or DTLR10. Preferably, the cell is a pDC2 cell with the agonist or antagonist of DTLR10.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

OUTLINE

- I. General
- 5 II. Activities
 - III. Nucleic acids
 - A. encoding fragments, sequence, probes
 - B. mutations, chimeras, fusions
 - C. making nucleic acids
- D. vectors, cells comprising
 - IV. Proteins, Peptides
 - A. fragments, sequence, immunogens, antigens
 - B. muteins
 - C. agonists/antagonists, functional equivalents
- D. making proteins
 - V. Making nucleic acids, proteins
 - A. synthetic
 - B. recombinant
 - C. natural sources
- 20 VI. Antibodies
 - A. polyclonals
 - B. monoclonal
 - C. fragments; Kd
 - D. anti-idiotypic antibodies
- 25 E. hybridoma cell lines
 - VII. Kits and Methods to quantify DTLRs 2-10
 - A. ELISA
 - B. assay mRNA encoding
 - C. qualitative/quantitative
- 30 D. kits
 - VIII. Therapeutic compositions, methods
 - A. combination compositions
 - B. unit dose
 - C. administration
- 35 IX. Ligands

I. General

The present invention provides the amino acid sequence and DNA sequence of mammalian, herein primate

DNAX Toll like receptor molecules (DTLR) having particular defined properties, both structural and biological. These have been designated herein as DTLR2, DTLR3, DTLR4, DTLR5, DTLR6, DTLR7, DTLR8, DTLR9, and DTLR10, respectively, and increase the number of members of the human Toll like

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receptor family from 1 to 10. Various cDNAs encoding these molecules were obtained from primate, e.g., human, cDNA sequence libraries. Other primate or other mammalian counterparts would also be desired.

Some of the standard methods applicable are described or referenced, e.g., in Maniatis, et al. (1982) Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Press; Sambrook, et al. (1989) Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, (2d ed.), vols. 1-3, CSH Press, NY; Ausubel, et al., Biology, Greene Publishing Associates, Brooklyn, NY; or Ausubel, et al. (1987 and periodic supplements) Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Greene/Wiley, New York; each of which is incorporated herein by reference.

A complete nucleotide (SEQ ID NO: 1) and 15 corresponding amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 2) of a human DTLR1 coding segment is shown in Table 1. See also Nomura, et al. (1994) DNA Res. 1:27-35. A complete nucleotide (SEQ ID NO: 3) and corresponding amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 4) of a human DTLR2 coding segment is 20 shown in Table 2. A complete nucleotide (SEQ ID NO: 5) and corresponding amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 6) of a human DTLR3 coding segment is shown in Table 3. A complete nucleotide (SEQ ID NO: 7) and corresponding amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 8) of a human DTLR4 coding 25 segment is shown in Table 4; see also SEQ ID NO: 25 and 26. A partial nucleotide (SEQ ID NO: 9) and corresponding amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 10) of a human DTLR5 coding segment is shown in Table 5. A complete nucleotide (SEQ ID NO: 11) and corresponding amino acid sequence (SEQ 30 ID NO: 12) of a human DTLR6 coding segment is shown in Table 6, along with partial sequence of a mouse DTLR6 (SEQ ID NO: 13, 14, 27, 28, 29, and 30). Partial nucleotide (SEQ ID NO: 15 and 17) and corresponding amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 16 and 18) of a human DTLR7 coding 35 segment is shown in Table 7; full length sequence is

provided in SEQ ID NO: 36 and 37. Partial nucleotice (SEQ ID NO: 19) and corresponding amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 20) of a human DTLR8 coding segment is shown in Table 8, with supplementary sequence (SEQ ID NO: 31, 32, 38, and 39). Partial nucleotide (SEQ ID NO: 21) and corresponding amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 22) of a human DTLR9 coding segment is shown in Table 9; see also SEQ ID NO: 40 and 41. Partial nucleotide (SEQ ID NO: 23) and corresponding amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 24) of a human DTLR10 coding segment is shown in Table 10, along with supplementary sequence (SEQ ID NO: 33, 34, 42, and 43) and rodent, e.g., mouse, sequence (SEQ ID NO: 35, 44, and 45).

10

Table 1: Nucleotide and amino acid sequences (see SEQ ID NO: 1 and 2) of a primate, e.g., human, DNAX Toll like receptor 1 (DTLR1). ATG ACT AGC ATC TTC CAT TTT GCC ATT ATC TTC ATG TTA ATA CTT CAG 48 Met Thr Ser Ile Phe His Phe Ala Ile Ile Phe Met Leu Ile Leu Gln -15 ATC AGA ATA CAN TTA TCT GAA GAA AGT GAA TTT TTA GTT GAT AGG TCA 96 Ile Arg Ile Gln Leu Ser Glu Glu Ser Glu Phe Leu Val Asp Arg Ser 10 -5 AAA AAC GGT CTC ATC CAC GTT CCT AAA GAC CTA TCC CAG AAA ACA ACA 144 Lys Asn Gly Leu Ile His Val Pro Lys Asp Leu Ser Gln Lys Thr Thr 15 15 ATC TTA AAT ATA TCG CAA AAT TAT ATA TCT GAG CTT TGG ACT TCT GAC 192 · Ile Leu Asn Ile Ser Glr. Asn Tyr Ile Ser Glu Leu Trp Thr Ser Asp 20 ATC TTA TCA CTG TCA AAA CTG AGG ATT TTG ATA ATT TCT CAT AAT AGA 240 Ile Leu Ser Leu Ser Lys Leu Arg Ile Leu Ile Ile Ser His Asn Arg 45 ATC CAG TAT CTT GAT ATC AGT GTT TTC AAA TTC AAC CAG GAA TTG GAA 288 Ile Gln Tyr Leu Asp Ile Ser Val Phe Lys Phe Ash Gln Glu Leu Glu 25 60 TAC TTG GAT TTG TCC CAC AAC AAG TTG GTG AAG ATT TCT TGC CAC CCT 336 Tyr Leu Asp Leu Ser His Asn Lys Leu Val Lys Ile Ser Cys His Pro 30 80 85 ACT GTG AAC CTC AAG CAC TTG GAC CTG TCA TTT AAT GCA TTT GAT GCC 384 Thr Val Asn Leu Lys His Leu Asp Leu Ser Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp Ala -95 100 35 CTG CCT ATA TGC AAA GAG TTT GGC AAT ATG TCT CAA CTA AAA TTT CTG 432 Leu Pro Ile Cys Lys Glu Phe Gly Asn Met Ser Gln Leu Lys Phe Leu 115 40 GGG TTG AGC ACC ACA CAC TTA GAA AAA TCT AGT GTG CTG CCA ATT GCT 480 Gly Leu Ser Thr Thr His Leu Glu Lys Ser Ser Val Leu Pro Ile Ala 130 CAT TTG AAT ATC AGC AAG GTC TTG CTG GTC TTA GGA GAG ACT TAT GGG 528 Ris Leu Asn Ile Ser Lys Val Leu Leu Val Leu Gly Glu Thr Tyr Gly 140 250 GAA AAA GAA GAC CCT GAG GGC CTT CAA GAC TTT AAC ACT GAG AGT CTG 576 Glu Lys Glu Asp Pro Glu Gly Leu Gln Asp Phe Asn Thr Glu Ser Leu 50 155 160 165 CAC ATT GTG TTC CCC ACA AAC AAA GAA TTC CAT TTT ATT TTG GAT GTG 624 His Ile Val Phe Pro Thr Asn Lys Glu Phe His Phe Ile Leu Asp Val 175 180 55

		AAG Lys							672
5		GAT Asp 205			Phe				720
10		AAT Asn							769
15		AAT Asn							816
20		TAT Tyr							864
		gat Asp							912
25		GTT Val 285							960
30		TTT Phe							1008
35		GTC Val							105(
40		TTT Phe							110,
		CTT							1152
45		CTT Leu 365							1201
50		TTG Leu							124
55		TGT Cys							129

5	 	 				 	AGG Arg		1344
J							AAA Lys 440		1392
10				_			AAT Asn		1440
15							GTA Val		1488
20							TTC Phe		1536
25							TTC Phe		1584
							GTA Val 520		1632
30							TAC Tyr		1680
35							GAA Glu		1728
40							ATG Met		1776
45							CTG Leu		1824
*-							AGG Arg 600		1872
50							CAT His		1920

		TCA Ser 620															1968
5		AAC Asn															2016
10		GTT Val															2064
15		AGT Ser															2112
20		TGG Trp															2160
		GGA Gly 700															2208
25	TAC Tyr 715	TCC Ser	ATT Ile	CCT Pro	AGC Ser	AGT Ser 720	TAT Tyr	CAC His	AAG Lys	CTC Leu	AAA Lys 725	AGT Ser	CTC Leu	ATG Met	GCC Ala	AGG Arg 730	2256
30	AGG Arg	ACT Thr	TAT Tyr	TTG Leu	GAA Glu 735	TGG Trp	CCC Pro	AAG Lys	GAA Glu	AAG Lys 740	AGC Ser	AAA Lys	CGT Arg	GGC Gly	CTT Leu 745	TTT Phe	2304
35		GCT Ala															2352
		AAA Lys	TAGI	PCTAC	ΞA												2367
40	ISHN LEKS	VRIQY SSVLI	'LDIS PIAHI	'NISI	PNQEI	EYLI /LGE1	olshn 'Yger	KLVI EDPI	(ISC) GLQI	IPTVI FNT:	ilkhi Esdhi	DLSF VFP1	'nafi 'nkei	ALPI HFII	CKE!	GNMSQLX KTVANLE	ELSKLRILI ELGLSTTH ELSNIKCVL
45	ALS: TLII DLES	ENKI!	/SDV: OLKEI CSIPK	FGFP(LSKIA (QVV)	os y iy Nemty (Leai	EIF: QMK: QELM	SNMNI SLQQI IVAFN	KNFT DISÇ SLTE	VSG1 NSVS ODPJ	RMVI SYDER GSFS	MLCI KGDC SSLSV	SWTX CLIIC	SPPL: SLLS HNSV	LDFS LNMS SHPS	onnli Snii Sadfi	TDTVFEN TDTIFRO QSCQKMF	DYSGTSLK CGHLTELE LPPRIKVL RSIKAGDNP LAVTVTSL
50	CIYI GKSI	DLEV	YLRM ITCI	IVCQV	VTQTF (KSIF	RRAF VLSI	NIPI NFVÇ	EELÇ SEWC	RNLC HYEI	FHAE YFAE	'ISYS	GHDS	fwvr	MELI	PNLE	KEGMQIC	CHERNFUP

Table 2: Nucleotide and amino acid sequences (see SEQ ID NO: 3 and 4) of a primate, e.g., human, DNAX Toll like Receptor 2 (DTLR2). ATG CCA CAT ACT TTG TGG ATG GTG TGG GTC TTG GGG GTC ATC ATC AGC 48 Met Pro His Thr Leu Trp Met Val Trp Val Leu Gly Val Ile Ile Ser -22 CTC TCC AAG GAA GAA TCC TCC AAT CAG GCT TCT CTG TCT TGT GAC CGC 96 Leu Ser Lys Glu Glu Ser Ser Asn Gln Ala Ser Leu Ser Cys Asp Arg 10 AAT GGT ATC TGC AAG GGC AGC TCA GGA TCT TTA AAC TCC ATT CCC TCA 144 Asr. Gly Ile Cys Lys Gly Ser Ser Gly Ser Leu Asn Ser Ile Pro Ser 15 20 15 GGG CTC ACA GAA GCT GTA AAA AGC CTT GAC CTG TCC AAC AAC AGG ATC 192 Gly Leu Thr Glu Ala Val Lys Ser Leu Asp Leu Ser Asn Asn Arg Ile 20 ACC TAC ATT AGC AAC AGT GAC CTA CAG AGG TGT GTG AAC CTC CAG GCT 240 Thr Tyr Ile Ser Asn Ser Asp Leu Gln Arg Cys Val Asn Leu Gln Ala 45 50 CTG GTG CTG ACA TCC AAT GGA ATT AAC ACA ATA GAG GAA GAT TCT TTT 288 25 Leu Val Leu Thr Ser Asn Gly Ile Asn Thr Ile Glu Glu Asp Ser Phe TCT TCC CTG GGC AGT CTT GAA CAT TTA GAC TTA TCC TAT AAT TAC TTA 336 Ser Ser Leu Gly Ser Leu Glu His Leu Asp Leu Ser Tyr Asn Tyr Leu 30 80 85 TCT AAT TTA TCG TCT TCC TGG TTC AAG CCC CTT TCT TCT TTA ACA TTC 384 Ser Asn Leu Ser Ser Ser Tro Phe Lys Pro Leu Ser Ser Leu Thr Phe 100 35 TTA AAC TTA CTG GGA AAT CCT TAC AAA ACC CTA GGG GAA ACA TCT CTT 432 Leu Asn Leu Leu Gly Asn Pro Tyr Lys Thr Leu Gly Glu Thr Ser Leu 115 40 TTT TCT CAT CTC ACA AAA TTG CAA ATC CTG AGA GTG GGA AAT ATG GAC 480 Phe Ser His Leu Thr Lys Leu Gln Ile Leu Arg Val Gly Asn Met Asp 125 130 ACC TTC ACT AAG ATT CAA AGA AAA GAT TTT GCT GGA CTT ACC TTC CTT 528 45 Thr Phe Thr Lys Ile Gin Arg Lys Asp Phe Ala Gly Leu Thr Phe Leu 140 145 GAG GAA CTT GAG ATT GAT GCT TCA GAT CTA CAG AGC TAT GAG CCA AAA 576 Glu Glu Leu Glu Ile Asp Ala Ser Asp Leu Gln Ser Tyr Glu Pro Lys 50 155 160 165 AGT TTG AAG TCA ATT CAG AAC GTA AGT CAT CTG ATC CTT CAT ATG AAG 624 Ser Leu Lys Ser Ile Gln Asn Val Ser His Leu Ile Leu His Met Lys 175 180 55

	CAG C										672
5	GAA T Glu C										720
10	GAA C Glu I										768
15	AGA A Arg A 235										816
20	TTG A										864
	CTT ? Leu ?										912
25	GAT (960
30	AGG T Arg 3										1008
35	AGA (Arg V 315		_				_			 -	1056
40	TGT T										1104
40	GAA F Glu F										1.152
45	GCC T Ala T									-	1200
50	TCA T Ser I										1248
55.	AAC A Asn I 395										1296

5										ACA The		1344
J										TTA Leu 440		1392
10										CAA Gln		1440
15										GAT Asp		1488
20										GCA Ala	_	1536
25	 						-			AAG Lys		1584
										CTC Leu 520		1632
30										TGG Tsp		1690
35										CAG Glr.	CAG GIn	1728
40	۷al									CTG Leu		1776
45			Leu	Phe	Leu	Leu		Leu		GG G		1824
4.7										TGG Trp 600		1872
50										AAC Asn		1920

	TAT Tyr	GAT Asp 620	GCA Ala	TTT Phe	GTT Val	TCT Ser	TAC Tyr 625	AGT Ser	GAG Glu	CGG Arg	GAT Asp	GCC Ala 630	TAC Tyr	TGG Trp	GTG Val	GAG Glu	1968
5	AAC Asn 635	CTT Leu	ATG Met	GTC Val	CAG Gln	GAG Glu 640	CTG Leu	GAG Glu	AAC Asn	TTC Phe	AAT Asn 645	CCC Pro	CCC Pro	TTC Phe	AAG Lys	TTG Leu 650	2016
10	TGT Cys	CTT Leu	CAT His	AAG Lys	CGG Arg 655	GAC Asp	TTC Phe	ATT Ile	CCT Pro	GGC Gly 660	AAG Lys	1GG Trp	ATC Ile	ATT Ile	GAC Asp 665	AAT Asn	2064
15	ATC Ile	ATT Ile	GAC Asp	TCC Ser 670	ATT Ile	GAA Glu	AAG Lys	AGC Sor	CAC Hie 675	AAA Lys	ACT Thr	GTC Vai	TTT Phe	GTG Val 680	CTT Leu	TCT Ser	2112
20	GAA Glu	AAC Asn	TTT Phe 685	GTG Val	AAG Lys	AGT Ser	GAG Glu	TGG Trp 690	TGC Cys	AAG Lys	TAT Tyr	GAA Glu	CTG Leu 695	GAC Asp	TTC Pha	TCC Ser	2160
	CAT His	TTC Phe 700	CGT Arg	CTT Leu	TT T Phe	GAA Glu	GAG Glu 705	AAC Asn	TAA Asn	GAT Asp	GCT Ala	GCC Ala 710	ATT Ile	CTC Leu	APT Ile	CTT Leu	2208
25											CAG Gln 725						2256
30	CGG Arç	AAG Lys	ATA Ile	ATG Met	AAC Asn 735	ACC Thr	AAG Lys	ACC Thr	TAC Ty≈	CTG Leu 740	GAG Glu	TGG Trp	CCC Pro	ATG Met	GAC Asp 745	GAG Glu	2304
35	GCT Ala	CAG Gln	CGG Arg	GAA Glu /50	GGA Gly	TTT Phe	TGG Trp	GTA Val	AAT Asn 755	CTG Leu	AGA Arg	GCT Ala	GCG Ala	ATA 11e 760	AAG Lys	TCC Ser	2352
	TAG	•															2355
40	VNL(ALV: RVGI	TSNO Moti	TXIC	EEDS RKDF	FSSI AGL1	GSLE FLEE	HLDI LEIC	ayn; Dasdi	CENT QEYE	seev	VFKPL KSIÇ	SSLT NVSH	FLNL	LGNE	ENNRITYIS PYKTLGETS CILLLEIFV	LFSHLTK

40 VNLQALVLTSNGINTIEEDSFSSLGSLEHLDLSYNYLENLSSSWFKPLSSLTFLNLLGNPYKTLGETSLFSHITK LQILRVGMMDTFTXIQRKDFAGLTFLEELEIDASDLQSYBPKSLKSIQNVSHLILHMKOHILLLEIFVDVTSSVE CLELRDTDLDTFHFSELSTGBTNSLIKKFTFRNVKITDESLFQVMKLLNQISGLLELEFDCCTLNGVGNPRASDN DRVIDPGKVETLTIRRLHIPEFYLFYDLSTLYSLTERVXRITVENSKVFLVPCLLSQHLKSLEYLDLSENLMVEE YLKNSACEDAWPSLQTLILRQNHLASLEXTGETLLTLKNLTNIDISKNSFHSMPETCQNPEKMKYLNLSSTRIHS VTGCIPKTLEILDVSNNNLNLFSLNLPQLKELYISRNKLMTLPDASLLPMLLVLKISRNAITTFSKEQLDSFHTL KYLEAGGNNFICSCEFLSFTQEQQALAKVLIDWPANYLCDSPSHVRGQQVQDVRLSVSECHRTALVSGNCCALFL LILLTGVLCHRFHGLWYMKNMMAWLQAKRKPRKAPSRNICYDAFVSYSERDAYWVENLMVQELENFNPPPKLCLH KRDFIPGKWIIDNIIDSIEKSHKTVFVLSENFVKSEWCKYELDPSHPRLFEENNDAAILILLEPIEKKAIPQRPC KLRKIMNIKTYLEWPMDEAQREGFWVNLRAAIKS

Table 3: Nucleotide and amino acid sequences (see SEQ ID NO: 5 and 6) of a mammalian, e.g., human, Toll like Receptor 3 (DTLR3). ATS AGA CAG ACT ITG CCT TGT ATC TAC TIT TGG GGG GGC CIT TTG CCC 48 Met Arg Gln Thr Leu Pro Cys Ile Tyr Phe Trp Gly Gly Leu Leu Pro -21 -20 -15 TTT GGG ATG CTG TGT GCA TCC TCC ACC ACC AAG TGC ACT GTT AGC CAT 96 Phc Gly Met Leu Cys Ala Ser Ser Thr Thr Lys Cys Thr Val Ser His 10 GAA GTT GCT GAC TGC AGC CAC CTG AAG TTG ACT CAG GTA CCC GAT GAT 144 Glu Val Ala Asp Cys Ser His Leu Lys Leu Thr Gln Val Pro Asp Asp 15 20 15 CTA CCC ACA AAC ATA ACA GTG TTG AAC CTT ACC CAT AAT CAA CTC AGA 192 Leu Pro Thr Asn Ile Thr Val Leu Asn Leu Thr His Asn Gln Leu Arg 35 AGA TTA CCA GCC GCC AAC TTC ACA AGG TAT AGC CAG CTA ACT AGC TTG 20 240 Arg Leu Pro Ala Ala Asn Phe Thr Arg Tyr Ser Gln Leu Thr Ser Leu 50 GAT GTA GGA TIT AAC ACC ATC TCA AAA CTG GAG CCA GAA TTG TGC CAG 288 25 Asp Val Gly Pha Asn Chr Ile Ser Lys Leu Glu Pro Glu Leu Cys Gln 65 AAA CTT CCC ATG TTA AAA GTT TTG AAC CTC CAG CAC AAT GAG CTA TCT 336 Lys Leu Pro Met Leu Lys Val Leu Asn Leu Gln His Asn Glu Leu Ser 30 80 65 CAA CTT TCT GAT AAA ACC TTT GCC TTC TGC ACG AAT TTG ACT GAA CTC 384 Gln Leu Ser Asp Lys Thr Phe Ala Phe Cys Thr Asn Leu Thr Glu Leu 100 35 CAT COC ATG TOO AAC TOA ATC CAG AAA ATT AAA AAT AAT CCC TTT GTC 432 His Leu Met Ser Asn Ser Ile Gln Lys Ile Lys Asn Asn Pro Phe Val 115 AAG CAG AAG AAT TTA ATC ACA TTA GAT CTG TCT CAT AAT GGC TTG TCA 40 480 Lys Gln Lys Asn Leu Ile Thr Leu Asp Leu Ser His Asn Gly Leu Ser 130 TCT ACA AAA TTA GGA ACT CAG GTT CAG CTG GAA AAT CTC CAA GAG CTT 528 Ser Thr Lys Leu Gly Thr Gln Val Gln Leu Glu Asn Leu Gln Glu Leu 45 145 150 CTA TTA TCA AAC AAT AAA ATT.CAA GCG CTA AAA AGT GAA GAA CTG GAT 576 Leu Neu Ser Asn Asn Lys Ile Gln Ala Leu Lys Ser Glu Glu Leu Asp 50 165 ATC TIT GCC AAT TCA TCT TIA AAA AAA TIA GAG TIG TCA TCG AAT CAA 624 Ile Phe Ala Asn Ser Ser Leu Lys Lys Leu Glu Leu Ser Ser Asn Gln 180 55

	ATT Ile	AAA Lys	GAG Glu 190	TTT Phe	TCT Ser	CCA Pro	GGG Gly	TGT Cys 195	TTT Phe	CAC His	GCA Ala	ATT Ile	GGA Gly 200	AGA Arg	TTA Leu	TTT Phe	672
5			TTT Phe														720
10	CTA Leu 220	Cys	TTG Leu	GAA Glu	TTÁ Leu	GCA Ala 225	AAC Asn	ACA Thr	AGC Ser	ATT Ile	CGG Arg 230	AAT Asn	ъеп С т е	TCT	CTG Leu	AGT Ser 235	768
15	Aşn	Ser	CAG Gln	Leu	Ser 240	Thr	Thr	Ser	Asn	Thr 245	Thr	Phe	īeu	Gly	Leu 250	Lys	816
20	Trp	Thr	AAT Asn	Leu 255	Thr	Met	Leu	Asp	Leu 260	Ser	Tyr	Asn	Asn	Leu 265	Asn	Val	864
			AAC Asn 270														912
25	CTA Lau	GAG Glu 285	TAT Tyr	AAT Asn	AAT Asn	ATA Ile	CAG Gln 290	CAT His	TTG Leu	TTT Phe	TCT Ser	CAC His 295	TCT Ser	TTG Leu	CAC His	GGG Gly	960
30			AAT Asn												Lys		1308
35			TCC														1056
40			aaa Lys														1104
	GGC Gly	ATA Ile	AAA Lys 350	AGC Ser	AAT Ast:	ATG Met	TTC Phe	Thr	Gly	TTG Leu	Ile	AAC Asn	Leu	Lys	TAC Tyr	TTA Leu	1152
45			TCC Ser														1200
50	TTT Phe 380	GTA Val	TCA Ser	CTT Leu	GCT Ala	CAT His 385	TCT Ser	CCC Pro	TTA Leu	CAC His	ATA Ile 390	CTC Leu	AAC Asn	CTA Leu	ACC Thr	AAG Lys 395	1248
55			ATC Ile														1296

						ATT Ile					1344
5						TTĆ Phe					1392
10						TCC Ser					1440
15						GCC Ala 470					1488
20						AAC Asn					1536
25						GAT Asp					1584
						CAT His					1632
30						ATT Ile				***	1680
35						TCC Ser 550					1728
40						GAA Glu					1776
4 5						GCA Ala					1824
						AAG Lys			TCC Ser	•	1872
50						AGG Arg					1920

			CGC Arg														1968
5			AAT Asn														2016
10			TAC Tyr														2064
15	Ārg	Leu	TTT Phe 670	Asp	Thr	Ser	Ser	Cys 675	Lys	Asp	Ser	Ala	Pro 680	Phe	Glu	Leu	2112
20			ATG Met														2160
			ATC Ile														2208
25 -			CAT His														2256
30			GAA Glu														2304
35	TGG Trp	GTC Val	TGG Trp 750	GAA Glu	CAT His	TTC Phe	TCT Ser	TCA Ser 755	ATG Met	GAA Glu	AAG Lys	GAA Glu	GAC Asp 760	CAA Gln	TCT Ser	CTC Leu	2352
40			TCT Cys														2400
		Ala	ATT Ile					Lys		Ser	Arg	Lys	Tle				2448
45			CAC His														2496
50			GCA Ala														2544
55			TTC Phe 830				Ile										2592

_		CGA Arg							2640
5		AAA Lys							2688
10		TCC Ser		 	 TAA				2715

 ${\tt MRQTLPCIYFWGGLLPFGMLCASSTTKCTVSHEVADCSHLKLTQVPDDLPTNITVLNLTHNQLRRLPAANFTRYS}$ 15 QLTSLDVGFNTISKLEPELCQKLPMLKVLNLQHNELSQLSDKTFAFCTNLTELHLMSNSIQKIKNNPFVKQKNLI TLDLSHNGLSSTKLGTQVQLENLQELLLSNNKIQALKSEELDIFANSSLKKLELSSNQIKEFSPGCFHAIGRLFG LFLNNVQLGPSLTEKLCLELANTSIRNLSLSNSQLSTTSNTTFLGLKWTNLTMLDLSYNNLNVVGNDSFAWLPQL **EYFFLEYNNIQHLFSHSLHGLFNVRYLNLKRSFTKQSISLASLPKIODFSFQWLKCLEHLNMEDNDIPGIKSNMF** TGLINLKYLSLSNSFTSLRTLTNETFVSLAHSPLHILNLTKNKISKIESDAFSWLGHLEVLDLGLNEIGOELTGO 20 EWRGLENIFEIYLSYNKYLQLTRNSFALVPSLQRLMLRRVALKNVDSSPSPFQPLRNLTILDLSNNIANINANINANIND LEGLEKLEILDLQHNNLARLWKHANPGGPIYFLKGLSHLHILNLESNGFDZIZVZVFKDLFELKIIDLGLNKLNT LPASVFNNQVSLKSLNLQKNLITSVEKKVFGPAFRNLTELDMRFNPFDCTCES1AWFVNWINETHTNIPELSSHY LCNTPPHYHGFPVRLFDTSSCKDSAPFELFFMINTSILLIFIFIVLLIHFEGWRISFYWNVSVHRVLGFKEIDRO TEQFEYAAYIIHAYKDKDWVWEHFSSMEKEDQSLKFCLEERDF2AGVFLLEAIVNSIKRSRKIIFVTTHHLLKDD 25 $\verb|LCKRFKVHHAVQQAIEQNLDSIILVFLEEIPDYKLNHALCLRRGMFKSHCILNWPVQKERIGAFRHKLQVALGSK|$ NSVH

Table 4: Nucleotide and amino acid sequences (see SEQ ID NO: 7 and 8) of a mammalian, e.g., primate, human, DNAX Toll like Recaptor 4 (DTLR4).

5			CTG Leu															48
10			CTG Leu															96
15			TTC Phe 35															144
			CAG Gln															192
20			Leu															240
25			TCT Ser														:	288
30			GCA Ala														;	336
35			CTT Leu 115															384
33			TTT Phe															432
40			ATT Ile														4	480
45			CTA Leu														. ,	528
50	TTT Phe	ATC Ile	CAA Gln	CCA Pro 180	GGT Gly	GCA Ala	TTT Phe	AAA Lys	GAA Glu 185	ATT Ile	AGG Arg	CTT Leu	CAT His	AAG Lys 190	CTG Leu	ACT Thr	•	576
5 5	T7A Leu	AGA Arg	AAT Asn 195	AAT Asn	TTT Phe	GAT Asp	AGT Ser	TTA Leu 200	TAA naA	GTA Val	ATG Met	AAA Lys	ACT Thr 205	TGT Cys	ATT Ile	CAA Gln	ı	624

									CGT Arg								672
5									GAC Asp								720
10									CGA Arg								768
1.5	Leu	Asp	Asp	Ile 260	lle	qeA	∴eu	Phe	AAT Asn 265	Cys	Leu	Thr	Asn	Val 270	Ser	Ser	316
20									GAA Glu								864
									TTA Leu								912
25									CTC Leu								960
30									GAA Glu								1008
35									TTG Leu 345								1056
40									CTA Leu								1104
									AAC Asn								1152
45									AAT Asn								1200
50									CTC Leu								1248
55									GGC Gly 425								1296

5											TTC Phe							1344
											ACC Thr							1392
10											GCA Ala 475							1440
15	Ser	Leu	Gln	Val	Leu 485	Asn	Met	Ser	His	Asn 490	AAC Asn	?he	Phe	Ser	Leu 495	Asp		1488
20											CAG Glr.							1536
25											GAA Glu							1584
											AAT Asn							1632
30											AAG Lys 555						7 eo	1680
35											ACA Thr							1728
40											TGT Cys							1776
45				Val			Leu				GTA Val							1824
											ATG Met					TGC Cys		1872
50											GAT Asp 635						-	1920

					GAG Glú 645	•											1968
5					CCT Pro												2016
10					GCC Ala												2064
15					GTG Val												2112
20					TTT Phe												2160
					GGT Gly 725												2208
25					CAG Gln												2256
30					TGG Trp												2304
35					AAA Lys												2352
					ACA Thr												2397
40	ΤGΛ																2400
45	IQS:	LALG IYCT	AFSG: DLRV:	LSSL LHQM	ÖKTA:	AVETI LSLDI	NLAS: LSLN	LENF: PMNF:	PIGH:	LKTL! AFKE:	KELNY LRLHI	VAHNI KLTL	LIQS! RNNFI	SLN,	ey es i Umkto	SLSHLSTL NLTNLEHL CIQGLAGL	DLSSNK

MELNFYKIPDNLPFSTKNLDLSFNPLRHLGSYSFFSFPELQVLDLSRCEIQTIEDGAYQSLSHLSTLILTGNP
IQSLALGAFSGLSSLQKLVAVETNLASLENFPIGHLKTLKELNVAHNLIQSFKLPEYFSNLTNLEHLDLSSNK
IQSIYCTDLRVIHQMPLLNLSLDLSLNPMNFIQPGAFKEIRLHKLTLRNNFDSLNVMKTCIQGLAGLEVHRLV
LGEFRNEGNLEKFDKSALEGLCNLTIEEFRLAYLDYYLDDIIDLFNCLTNVSSFSLVSVTIERVKDFSYNFGW
QHLELVHCKFGQFPTLKLKSLKRLTFTSNKGGNAFSEVDLPSLEFLDLSRNGLSFKGCCSQSDFGTTSLKYLD
LSFNGVITMSSNFLGLEQLEHLDFQHSNLKQMSEFSVFLSLRNLIYLDISHTHTRVAFNGIFNGLSSLEVLKM
AGNSFQENFLPDIFTSLRNLTFLDLSQCQLEQLSPTAYNSLSSLQVLNMSHNNFFSLDTFPYKCLNSLQVLDY
50 SLNHIMTSKKQELQHFPSSLAFLNLTQNDFACTCEHQSFLQWIKDQRQLLVEVERMECATPSDKQGMPVLSLN
ITCQMNKTIIGVSVLSVLVVSVVAVLVYKFYFFLMLLAGCIKYGRGENIYDAFVIYSSQDEDWVRNELVKNLE
EGVPPFQLCLHYRDFIPGVAIAANIIHEGFHKSRKVIVVVSQHFIQSRWCIFEYEIAQTWQFLSSRAGIIFIV
LQKVEKTLLRQQVELYRLLSRNTYLEWEDSVLGRHIFWRRLRKALLDGKSWNPEGTVGTGCNWQEATSI

supplemented primate, e.g., human, DTLR4 sequence (SEQ ID NO: 25 and 26); note that nucleotides 81, 3144, 3205, and 3563 designated A, each may be A, C, G, or T; nucleotides 3132, 3532, 3538, and 3553 designated G, each may be G or T; nucleotide 3638 designated A, may be A or T; and nucleotides 3677, 3685, and 3736 designated C, each may be A or C: ARAMTACTCC CTTGCCTCAA AAACTGCTCG GTCAAACGGT GATAGCAAAC CACGCATTCA 60 CAGGGCCACT GCTGCTCACA AAACCAGTGA GGATGATGCC AGGATG ATG TCT GCC 115 10 Met Ser Ala TCG CGC CTG GCT GGG ACT CTG ATC CCA GCC ATG GCC TTC CTC TCC TGC 163 Ser Arg Leu Ala Gly Thr Leu Ile Pro Ala Met Ala Phe Leu Ser Cys 15 -15 -10 GTG AGA CCA GAA AGC TGG GAG CCC TGC GTG GAG GTT CCT AAT AIT ACT 211 Val Arg Pro Glu Ser Trp Glu Pro Cys Val Glu Val Pro Asn Ile Thr 20 TAT CAA TGC ATG GAG CTG AAT TTC TAC AAA ATC CCC GAC AAC CTC CCC 259 Tyr Gln Cys Mct Glu Leu Asn Phe Tyr Lys Ile Pro Asp Asn Leu Pro 25 TTC TCA ACC AAG AAC CTG GAC CTG AGC TTT AAT CCC CTG AGG CAT TTA 307 Phe Ser Thr Lys Asn Leu Asp Leu Ser Phe Asn Pro Leu Arg Sis Leu 35 SGU AGC TAT AGC TIC TIC AGT TIC CCA GAA CIG CAG GIG CIC GAT TIA 355 Gly Ser Tyr Ser Phe Phe Ser Phe Pro Glu Leu Gln Val Leu Asp Leu TCC AGG TGT GAA ATC CAG ACA ATT GAA GAT GGG GCA FAT CAG AGC CTA 403 Ser Arg Cys Glu Ile Gin Thr Ile Glu Asp Gly Ala Tyr Gin Ser Leu 35 65 AGC CAC CTC TCT ACC TTA ATA TTG ACA GGA AAC CCC ATC CAG AGT TTA 451 Ser His Leu Ser Thr Leu Ile Leu Thr Gly Asn Pro Ile Gln Ser Leu 80 40 GCC CTG GGA GCC TTT TCT GGA CTA TCA AGT TTA CAG AAG CTG GTG GCT 499 Ala Leu Gly Ala Phe Ser Gly Leu Ser Ser Leu Gln Lys Leu Val Ala 95 100 GTG GAG ACA AAT CTA GCA TCT CTA GAG AAC TTC CCC ATT GGA CAT CTC 547 Val Glu Thr Asn Leu Ala Ser Leu Glu Asn Phe Pro Ile Gly His Leu 110 115 120 AAA ACT TTG AAA GAA CIT AAT GTG GCT CAC AAT CIT ATC CAA TCT TTC 595 Lys Thr Leu Lys Glu Leu Asn Val Ala His Asn Leu Ile Gln Ser Phe 130 135 AAA TTA CCT GAG TAT TTT TCT AAT CTG ACC AAT CTA GAG CAC TTG GAC 643 Lys Leu Pro Glu Tyr Phe Ser Asn Leu Thr Asr. Leu Glu His Leu Asp 55 145 150

5	CTT Leu	TCC Ser	AGC Ser 160	AAC Asn	AAG Lys	ATT lle	CAA Gln	AGT Ser 165	ATT Ile	TAT Tyr	TGC Cys	ACA Thr	GAC Asp 170	TTG Leu	CGG Arg	GTT Val	691
J	CTA Leu	CAT Eis 175	CAA Gln	ATG Met	CCC Pro	CTA Leu	CTC Leu 180	AAT Asn	CTC Leu	TCT Ser	TTÁ Leu	GAC Asp 185	CTG Leu	TCC Ser	CTG Leu	AAC Asn	739
10	CCT Pro 190	ATG Met	AAC Asn	TTT Phe	ATC Ile	CAA Gln 195	CCA Pro	GGT Gly	GCA Ala	TTT Phe	AAA Lys 200	GAA Glu	ATT Ile	AGG Arg	CTT Leu	CAT His 205	787
15	AAG Lys	CTG Leu	ACT Thr	TTA Leu	AGA Arg 210	AAT Asn	AAT Asn	TTT Phe	GAT Asp	AGT Ser 215	TTA Leu	AAT Asn	GTA Val	ATG Met	AAA Lys 220	ACT Thr	835
20	TGT Cys	ATT	CAA Gln	GGT Gly 225	CTC Leu	CCT Ala	GGT Gly	TTA Leu	GAA Glu 230	GTC Val	CAT His	CGT Arg	TTG Leu	GTT Val 235	CTG Lev	GGA Gly	883
25	GAA Glu	TTT Phe	AGA Arg 240	AAT Asn	GAA Glu	GGA Gly	AAC Asn	TTG Let 245	GAA Glu	AAG Lys	TTT ?he	GAC Asp	AAA Lys 250	TCT Ser	GCT Ala	CTA Leu	931
	GAG Glu	GGC Gly 255	CTG Leu	TGC Cys	TAA neA	TIG Leu	ACC Thr 260	ATT Ile	GAA Glu	GAA Glu	TTC Phe	CGA Arg 265	TTA Leu	GCA Ala	TAC Tyr	TTA Leu	979
30	CAC Asp 270	TAC Tyr	TAC Tyr	CTC Leu	GAT Asp	GAT Asp 275	ATT Ile	ATT Ile	GAC Asp	TTA Leu	TTT Phe 280	AAT Asn	TGT Cys	TTG Leu	ACA Thr	AAT Asn 285	2.027
35	GTT Val	TCT Ser	TCA Ser	TTT Fhe	TCC Ser 290	CTG Leu	GTG Val	AGT Ser	GTG Val	ACT Thr 295	ATT Ile	GAA Glu	AGG Arg	GTA Val	AAA Lys 300	GAC Asp	1075
40			TAT Tyr														1123
45	TTT Phe	GGA Gly	CAG Gln 320	TTT Phe	Pro	Thr	Leu	Lys	ren	Lys	TCT Ser	Leu	AAA Lys 330	AGC Arg	CTT Leu	ACT Thr	1171
	TTC Phe	ACT Thr 335	TCC Ser	AAC Asn	AAA Lys	GGT Gly	GGG Gly 340	Asn	GCT Ala	TTT Phe	TCA Ser	GAA Glu 345	GTT Val	GAT Asp	CTA Leu	CCA Prc	1219
50	AGC Ser 350	CTT Leu	GAG Glu	TTT Phe	CTA Leu	GAT Asp 355	CTC Leu	AGI Ser	AGA Arg	TAA neA	GGC Gly 360	TTG Leu	AGT Ser	TTC Phe	AAA Lys	GGT Gly 365	1267

					AGT Ser 370												1315
5					get Gly												1363
10	GAA Glu	CAA Gln	CTA Leu 400	GAA Glu	CAT His	CTG Leu	GAT Asp	TTC Phe 405	CAG Gln	CAT His	TCC Ser	AAT Asn	TTG Leu 410	AAA Lys	CAA Gln	ATG Met	1411
15	Ser	Glu 415	Phe	Ser	GTA Val	Phe	Leu 420	Ser	Leu	Arg	Asn	Leu 425	lle	Tyr	Leu	qeA	1459
20	11e 430	Ser	His	Thr	CAC Fis	Th≃ 435	Arg	Val	Ala	Phe	Asn 440	Gly	Ile	Phe	Asn	Gly 445	1507
	Leu	Ser	Ser	ren	GAA Glu 450	Val	Leu	Lys	Met	Ala 455	Gly	Asn	Ser	Phe	Gln 460	Glu	1555
25	Asn	Phe	Leu	Pro 465	GAT Asp	Ile	Phe	Thr	G1:3 470	Leu	Arg	Asn	Leu	Thr 475	Phe	Leu	1603
30	Asp	Leu	Ser 430	Glr.	TGT Cys	Gln	Leu	Glu 485	Gla	Leu	Ser	Pro	Thr 490	Ala	Phe	Asn	1651
3 5	Ser	Leu 495	Ser	Ser	CTT Leu	Gln	Val 500	Leu	Λsn	Met	Ser	His 505	Asn	Asn	Phe	Phe	. 1699
40	Ser 510	Leu	Asp	Thr	TTT	Pro 515	Tyr	Ъуѕ	Cys	Leu	Asn 520	Ser	Leu	Glu	Val	Leu 525	1747
	Asp	Tyr	Şer	Leu	AAT Asn 530	His	Ile	Met	Thr	Ser 535	Lys	Lys	Gln	Glu	Leu 540	Gln	1795
45	His	Phe	Pro	Ser 545	AGT Ser	Leu	Ala	Pha	Leu 550	Asn	Leu	Thr	Gln	Asn 555	Asp	Phe	1643
50	Ala	Cys	Thr 560	Cys	GAA Glu	His	Gln	Ser 565	Phe	Leu	Gln	Trp	Ile 570	Lys	Asp	Gln	1891
55	AGG Arg	CAG Gln 575	CTC Leu	TTG Leu	GTG Val	GAA Glu	GTT Val 580	GAA Glu	CGA Arg	ATG Met	GAA Glu	TGT Cys 585	GCA Ala	ACA Thr	CCT Pro	TCA Ser	1939

5	GAT Asp 590	AAG Lys	CAG Gln	GGC Gly	ATG Met	CCT Pro 595	GTG Val	CTG Leu	AGT Ser	TTG Leu	TAA Asn 000	ATC I_e	ACC Thr	TGT Cys	CAG GLn	ATG Met 605	1987
	AAT Asn	AAG Lys	ACC Thr	ATC Ile	ATT Ile 610	GGT Gly	GTG Val	TCG Ser	GTC Val	CTC Len 615	AGT Ser	GTG Val	CTT Leu	GTA V≞1	GTA Val 620	TCT Ser	2035
10	GTT Val	GTA Val	GCA Ala	GTT Val 625	CTG	GTC Val	TAT Tyr	AAG Lys	TTC Phe 630	TAT Tyr	TTT Phe	CAC His	CTS Leu	ATG Met 635	CTT Leu	CTT Leu	2083
15	GCT Ala	GGC Gly	TGC Cys 640	ATA Ile	AAG Lys	TAT Tyr	GGT Gly	AGA Arg 645	GGT Gly	G AA Glu	AAC Asn	ATC Ile	TAT Tyr 650	GAT Asp	GCC Ala	TTT Phe	2131
20	CTT Val	ATC Ile 655	TAC Tyr	TCA Ser	AGC Ser	CAG Gln	GAT Asp 660	GAG Glu	GAC Asp	TGG Trp	GTA Val	AGG Arg 665	AAT Asn	GAG Glu	CTA Leu	GTA Val	2179
25	AAG Lys 670	AAT Asn	TTA Leu	GAA Glu	GAA Glu	GGG Gly 675	GTG Val	CCT Pro	CCA Pro	TTT Phe	CAG Gln 68C	CTC Let	T G C Cys	CTT L¢u	CAC His	TAC Tyr 685	2227
	AGA Arg	GAC Asp	TTT	ATT Ile	CCC Pro 690	GGT Gly	GTG Val	GCC Ala	AIT Ile	GCT Ala 695	GCC Alz	AAC Asn	ATC Ile	ATC Ile	CAT His 700	GAA Glu	2275
30	GGT Gly	TTC Phe	CAT His	AAA Lys 705	AGC Ser	CGA Arg	MG Lys	GTG Val	ATT Ile 710	GTT Val	GTG Val	GTG Val	TCC Ser	CAG Gln 715	CAC His	TTC Phe	2323
35	ATC Ile	CAS Gln	AGC Ser 72C	CGC Arg	TGG Trp	TGT Cys	ATC Ile	TTT Phe 725	GAA Glu	TAT Tyr	GAG Glu	ATT Ile	GCT Ala 730	CAG Gln	ACC Thr	TGG Trp	2371
40	CAG Gln	TTT Phe 735	CTG Leu	AGC Ser	AGT Ser	CGT Arg	GCT Ala 740	GGT Gly	ATC Ile	ATC Ile	TTC Phe	ATT Ile 745	GTC Val	CTG Leu	CAG Gln	AAG Lys	2419
45	GTG Val 750	GAG Glu	aag Lys	Thr	CTG Leu	Leu	Arg	Gln	Gln	GTG Val	Glu	Leu	TAC Tyr	CGC Arg	CTT Leu	CTC Leu 765	2467
	AGC Ser	AGG Arg	AAC Asn	ACT Thr	TAC Tyr 770	CTG Leu	GAG Glu	TGG Trp	GAG GLu	GAC Asp 775	AGT Ser	GTC Val	CTG Leu	Gly	CGG Arg 780	CAC_ His	2515
50	ATC Ile	TTC Phe	TGG Trp	AGA Arg 785	CGA Arg	CTC Leu	AGA Arg	AAA Lys	GCC Ala 790	CTG Leu	CTG Leu	GAT Asp	GGT Gly	AAA Lys 795	TCA Ser	TGG Trp .	2563

	Asn Pro Glu Gly Thr Val Gly Thr Giy Cys Asn Trp Glr Glu Ala Thr 800 805 810	261
5	TCT ATC TGAAGAGAA AAATAAAAAC CTCCTGAGGC ATTTCTTGCC CAGCTGGGTC Ser lle 815	2667
10	CAACACTTGT TCAGTTAATA AGTATTAAAT GCTGCCACAT GTCAGGCCTT ATGCTAAGGG	272
10	TGAGTANTIC CATGGTGCAC TAGATATGCA GGGCTGCTAA TCTCAAGGAG CTTCCAGTGC	2787
	AGAGGGAATA AATGCTAGAC TAAAATACAG AGTCTTCCAG GTGGGCATTT CAACCAACTC	2847
15	AGTCAAGGAA CCCATGACAA AGAAAGTCAT ITCAACTCTT ACCTCATCAA GTTGAATAAA	2907
	GACAGAGAAA ACAGAAAGAG ACATTGTTCT TTTCCTGAGT CTTTTGAATG GAAATTGTAT	2967
20	TATGTTATAG CCATCATAAA ACCATTTTGG TAGITTTGAC TGAACTGGGT GTTCACTTTT	3027
20	TCCTTTTGA TTGAATACAA TTTAAATTCT ACTTGATGAC TGCAGTCGTC AAGGGGCTCC	3087
	TGATGCAAGA TGCCCCTTCC ATTTTAAGTC TGTCTCCTTA CAGAGGTTAA AGTCTAATGG	3147
25	CTAATTCCTA AGGAAACCTG ATTAACACAT GCTCACAACC ATCCTGGTCA TTCTCGAACA	3207
	TGTTCTATTT TTTANCTNAT CACCCCTGAT ATATTTTTAT TTTTATATAT CCAGTTTTCA	3267
30	TTTTTTTACC TCTTGCCTAT AAGCTAATAT CATAAATAAG GTTGTTTAAG ACGTGCTTCA	3327
50	AATATCCATA TTAACCACTA TTTTTCAASG AAGTATGGAA AAGTACACTC TGTCACTTTG	3387
	TCACTCGATG TCATTCCAAA GTTATTGCCT ACTAAGTAAT GACTGTCATG AAAGCAGCAT	3447
35	TGAAATAATT TGTTTAAAGG GGGCACTCTT TTAAACGGGA AGAAAATTTC CGCTTCCTGG	3507
	TCTTATCATG GACAATTTGG GCTAGAGGCA GGAAGGAAGT GGGATGACCT CAGGAAGTCA	3567
40	CCTTTTCTTG ATTCCAGAAA CATATGGGCT GATAAACCCG GGGTGACCTC ATGAAATGAG	3627
30	TTGCAGCAGA AGITTATTTT-TTTCAGAACA AGTGATGTTT GATGGACCTC TGAATCTCTT	3687
	TAGGGAGACA CAGATGGCTG GGATCCCTCC CCTGTACCCT TCTCACTGCC AGGAGAACTA	3747
45	CGTGTGAAGG TATTCAACGC AGGGAGTATA CATTGCTGTT TCCTGTTGGG CAATGCTCCT	3807
	TGACCACATT TTGGGAAGAG TGGATGTTAT CATTGAGAAA ACAATGTGTC TGGAATTAAT	3867
50	GGGGTTCTTA TAAAGAAGGT TCCCAGAAAA GAATGTTCAT TCCAGCTTCT TCAGGAAACA	3927
29	GGAACATTCA AGGAAAAGGA CAATCAGGAT GTCATCAGGG AAATGAAAAT AAAAACCACA	3987
	ATGAGATATC ACCTTATACC AGGTAGATGG CTACTATAAA AAAATGAAGT GTCATCAAGG	4047
55	ATATAGAGAA ATTGGAACCC TTCTTCACTG CTGGAGGGAA TGGAAAATGG TGTAGCCGTT	4107

	ATCAAAAACA	GTACEGAGGT	TTCTCARAAA	TTAAAAATAG	AACTGCTATA	TGATCCAGCA	4167
5	ATCTCACTTC	TGTATATATA	CCCAAAATAA	TTGAAATCAG	AATTTCAAGA	AAATATTTAC	4227
•	ACTCCCATGT	TCATTGTGGC	ACTCTTCACA	ATCACTGTTT	CCAAAGTTAT	GGAAACAACC	4287
	CAAATTTCCA	TTGGAAAATA	AATGGACAAA	GGAAATGTGC	ATATAACGTA	CAATGGGGAT	4347
10	ATTATTCAGC	CTAAAAAAAG	GGGGGATCCT	GTTATTTATG	ACAACATGAA	TAAACCCGGA	4407
	GGCCATTATG	CTATGTAAAA	IGAGCAAGTA	ACAGAAAGAC	AAATACTGCC	TGATTTCATT	4467
15	TATATGAGGT	TCTAAAATAG	TCAAACTCAT	AGAAGCAGAG	AATAGAACAG	TGGTTCCTAG	4527
	GGAAAAGGAG	GAAGGGAGAA	ATGAGGAAAT	AGGGAGTTGT	CTAATTGGTA	TAAAATTATA	4587
	GTATGCAAGA	TGAATTAGCT	CTAAAGATCA	GCTGTATAGC	AGAGTTCGTA	TAATGAACAA	4647
20	TACTGTATTA	TGCACTTAAC	ATTTTTTAA	GAGGGTACCT	CTCATGTTAA	GTGTTCTTAC	4707
	CATATACATA	TACACAAGGA	AGCTTTTGGA	GGTGATGGAT	ATATTTATTA	CCTTGATTGT	4767
25	GGTGATGGTT	TGACAGGTAT	GTGACTATGT	CTANACTCAT	CAAATTGTAT	ACATTAAATA	4827
	TATGCAGTTI	TATAATATCA	AAAAAAAAA	ААААААА			4865

MSASRLAGTLI PAMAFLSCVRPESWEPCVEVPNITYQCHELNFYKI PDNLPFSTKNLDI.SFNPLRHIGSYSFFSF
PELQVLDLSRCZIQTIEDGAYQSLSHLSTLILTGNPIQSLALGAFSGLSSLQKLVAVFTNLASIENFPIGHLKTL
KELNVAHNLIQSFKLPEYFSNLTNLEHLDLSSNKIQSIYCT DLRVLHQMPLLNLSLDLSLNPMNFIQPGAFKEIR
LHKLTLRNNFDSLNVMKTCIQGLAGLEVHRLVLGEFRNEGNLEKFDKSALEGLCNLTIEEFRLAYLDYYLDDIID
LFNCLTNVSSFSLVSVTIERVKDFSYNFGWQHLELVNCKFGQFPTLKLKSLKRLTFTSNKGGNAFSEVDLPSLEF
LDLSRNGLSFKGCCSQSDFGTTSLKYLDLSFNGVITMSSNFLGLEQLEHLDFQHSNLKQMSEFSVFLSLRNLIYL
DISHTHTRVAFNGIFNGLSSLEVLKMAGNSFQENFLPDIFTELRNLFFLDLSQCQLEQLSPTAFNSLSSLQVLNM
SHNNFFSLDTFPYKCLNSLQVLDYSLNHIMTSKKQELQHFPSSLAFLNLTQNDFACTCEHQSFLQWIKDQRQLLV
EVERMECATPSDKQGMPVLSLNITCQMNKTIIGVSVLSVLVVSVVAVLVYKFYFHLMLLAGCIKYGRGENIYDAF
VIYSSQDEDWVRNELVKNLEEGVPPFQLCLHYRDFIPGVAIAANIIHEGFHKSRKVIVVVSQHFIQSRWCIFEYE
IAQTWQFLSSRAGIIFIVLQKVEKTLLRQQVELYRLLSRNTYLEWEDSVLGRHIFWRRLRKALLDGKSWNPEGTV
GTGCNWQEATSI

Table 5: Partial nucleotide and amino acid sequences (see SEQ 10 NO: 9 and 10) of a mammalian, e.g., primate, human, DNAX Toll like Receptor 3 (DTLR5). TGT TGG GAT GTT TTT GAG GGA CTT TCT CAT CTT CAA GTT CTG TAT TTG 48 Cys Trp Asp Val Phe Glu Gly Leu Ser His Leu Gln Val Leu Tyr Leu 10 96 Asn His Asn Tyr Leu Asn Ser Leu Pro Pro Gly Val Phe Ser His Leu 25 ACT GCA TTA AGG GGA CTA AGC CTC AAC TCC AAC AGG CTG ACA GTT CTT 144 Thr Ala Leu Arg Gly Leu Ser Leu Asn Ser Asn Arg Leu Thr Val Leu 4 D TCT CAC AAT GAT TTA CCT GCT AAT TTA GAG ATC CTG GAC ATA TCC AGG 192 Ser His Ash Asp Leu Pro Ala Ash Leu Glu Ile Leu Asp Ile Ser Arq 20 AAC CAG CTC CTA GCT CCT AAT CCT GAT GTA TTT GTA TCA CTT AGT GTC 240 Asn Gla Leu Leu Ala Pro Asn Pro Asp Val Phe Val Ser Leu Ser Val 25 TTG GAT ATA ACT CAT AAC AAG TTC ATT TGT GAA TGT GAA CTT AGC ACT 288 Leu Asp Ile Thr His Asm Lys ?he Ile Cys Glu Cys Glu Leu Ser Thr TIT ACC ANT TGG CTT AAT CAC ACC AAT GTC ACT ATA GCT GGG CCT CCT 336 Phe fle Asn Trp Leu Asn His Thr Asn Val Thr Ile Ala Gly Pro Pro 100 105 GCA GAC ATA TAT TGT GTG TAC CCT GAC TCG TTC TCT GGG GTT TCC CTC 🕳 384 Ala Asp Ile Tyr Cys Val Tyr Pro Asp Ser Phe Ser Gly Val Ser Leu 35 115 TTC TCT CTT TCC ACG GAA GGT TGT GAT GAA GAG GAA GTC TTA AAG ICC 432 Phe Ser Leu Ser Thr Glu Gly Cys Asp Glu Glu Glu Val Leu Lys Ser 130 135 40 CTA AAG TTC TCC CTT TTC ATT GTA TGC ACT GTC ACT CTG ACT CTG TTC 480 Leu Lys Phe Ser Leu Phe Ile Val Cys Thr Val Thr Leu Thr Leu Phe 145 1.50 CTC ATG ACC ATC CTC ACA GTC ACA AAG TTC CGG GGC TTC TGT TTT ATC Leu Met Thr Ile Leu Thr Val Thr Lys Phe Arg Gly Phe Cys Phe Ile 165 170 TGT TAT AAG ACA GCC CAG AGA CTG GTG TTC AAG GAC CAT CCC CAG GGC 576 Cys Tyr Lys Thr Ala Gln Arg Leu Val Phe Lys Asp His Pro Gln Gly ACA GAA CCT GAT ATG TAC AAA TAT GAT GCC TAT TTG TGC TTC AGC AGC 624 Thr Glu Pro Asp Met Tyr Lys Tyr Asp Ala Tyr Leu Cys Phe Ser Ser 55 200 205

5	AAA Lys	GAC Asp 210	TTC Phe	ACA Thr	TGG Trp	GTG Val	CAG Gln 215	AAT Asn	GCT Ala	TTG Leu	CTC Leu	AAA Lys 220	CAC His	CTG Leu	GAC Asp	ACT Thr	672
J	CAA Gln 225	TAC Tyr	AGT Ser	GAC Asp	Gln	AAC Asn 230	AGA Arg	TTC Phe	AAC Asn	CTG Leu	TGC Cys 235	TTT Phe	GAA Glu	GAA Glu	AGA Arg	GAC Asp 240	720
10	TTT Phe	GTC Val	CCA Pro	GGA Gly	GAA Glu 245	AAC Asr	CGC Arg	ATT Ile	GCC Ala	AAT Asn 250	ATC Ile	CAG Gln	GAT Asp	GCC Ala	ATC Ile 255	TG3 Trp	763
15	AAC Asn	AGT Ser	AGA Arg	AAG Lys 263	ATC Ile	GTT Val	TGT Cys	CTT Leu	GTG Val 265	AGC Ser	AGA Arg	CAC His	TTC Phe	CTT Leu 270	AGA Arg	GAT Asp	616
20	GGC Gly	TGG Trp	TGC Cys 275	CTT Leu	GAA Glu	GCC Ala	TTC Phe	AGT Ser 280	TAT Tyr	GCC Ala	CAG Gln	GGC	AGG Arg 285	TGC Cys	TTA Leu	TCT Ser	864
٥٢													TCC Ser				912
25							Gln						GTA Val				960
30	CAG Gln	TAT Tyr	TTG Leu	AGG Arg	TGG Trp 325	Pro	GAG Glu	GAT Asp	C TC Leu	CAG G1n 330	Asp	GTT Val	GGC Gly	TGG Txp	TTT Phe 335	CTT Leu	1008
35	CAT His	AAA Lys	CTC Leu	TCT Ser 340	CAA Gln	CAG Gln	ATA	CTA Leu	AAG Lys 345	Lys	GAA Glu	AAG Lys	GAA Glu	AAG Lys 350	Lys	AAA Lys	1056
40				Ile					Val				TCC Ser 365		TCAA	AGG	1105
	AGC	AATT	TCC	aact	TATO	TC A	AGCC	ACAA	A TA	ACTO	TTCA	CTI	TGTA	TTT	GCAC	CAAGTT	1165
4.5	ATC	ATTT	TGG	GGTC	CTCI	CT G	GAGG	TTT	T TT	TTTC	ተተተተ	TGC	TACT	ATG	AAAA	CAACAT	1225
45	AAA	TCTC	TCA	TTTA	TCGI	AT C	AAAA	AAAA	A AA	AAAA.	LAAA	TGG	cggc	CGC			1275
50	VSL IVC YSD	SVLD TVTI QNRE	ITHN TLFL	KFIC MTIL FERD	ECEI TVTK FVPG	STFI KFRGE SENRI	NWLN CFIC	ihtny Ykta)Caiw	tiac Qrlv Insri	PPAT FKDH (IVCI	IYCV IP <u>O</u> GI .VSRI	YPDS EPDN IFLRI	FSGV IYKYD XGWCL	SLFS AYLC EAFS	LSTE FSSK YAQO	GCDEEE\ D FTWVQ }	OLLAPNPOVF /LKSLKFSLF /ALLKHLDTQ //SALIMVVVG

Table 6: Nucleotice and amino acid sequences of mammalian, e.g., primate or rodent DNAX Toll like Receptor 6 (DTLR6). SEQ ID NO: 11 and 12 are from primate, e.g., human; SEQ ID NO: 13 and 14 are from rodent, e.g., mouse.

primate: ATG TGG ACA CTG AAG AGA CTA ATT CTT ATC CTT TTT AAC ATA ATC CTA 48 Met Trp Thr Leu Lys Arg Leu Ile Leu Ile Leu Phe Asn Ile Ile Leu -22 -25 -15 10 ATT TCC AAA CTC CTT GGG GCT AGA TGG TTT CCT AAA ACT CTG CCC TGT 96 He Ser Lys Leu Leu Gly Ala Arg Trp Phe Pro Lys Thr Leu Pro Cys 15 GAT GTC ACT CTG GAT GTT CCA AAG AAC CAT GTG ATC GTG GAC TGC ACA 144 Asp Val Thr Leu Asp Val Pro Lys Asn His Val Ile Val Asp Cys Thr GAC AAG CAT TTG ACA GAA ATT CCT GGA GGT ATT CCC ACG AAC ACC ACG 192 Asp Lys His Leu Thr Glu Ile Pro Gly Gly Ile Pro Thr Asn Thr Thr 35 AAC CTC ACC CTC ACC ATT AAC CAC ATA CCA GAC ATC TCC CCA GCG TCC 240 Asn Leu Thr Leu Thr Ile Asn His Ile Pro Asp Ile Ser Pro Ala Ser 25 TIT CAC AGA CTC GAC CAT CTC GTA GAG ATC GAT TTC AGA TGC AAC TGT 288 Phe His Arg Leu Asp His Leu Val Glu Ile Asp Fhe Arg Cys Asn Cys 30 GTA CCT ATT CCA CTG GGG TCA AAA AAC AAC ATG TGC ATC AAG AGG CTG 336 Val Pro Ile Pro Leu Gly Ser Lys Asn Asn Met Cys Ile Lys Arg Leu 80 35 CAG ATT AAA CCC AGA AGC TIT AGT GGA CTC ACT TAT TIA AAA TCC CTT 384 Gln Ile Lys Pro Arg Ser Phe Ser Gly Leu Thr Tyr Leu Lys Ser Leu 95 TAC CTG GAT GGA AAC CAG CTA CTA GAG ATA CCG CAG GGC CTC CCG CCT 432 40 Tyr Leu Asp Gly Asn Gln Leu Leu Glu Ile Pro Gin Gly Leu Pro Pro 110 115 AGC TTA CAG CTT CTC AGC CTT GAG GCC AAC AAC ATC TTT TCC ATC AGA 480 Ser Leu Gln Leu Leu Ser Leu Glu Ala Asn Asn Ile Phe Ser Ile Arg 45 AAA GAG AAT CTA ACA GAA CTG GCC AAC ATA GAA ATA CTC TAC CTG GGC 528 Lys Glu Asn Leu Thr Glu Leu Ala Asn Ile Glu Ile Leu Tyr Leu Gly CAA AAC TGT TAT TAT CGA AAT CCT TGT TAT GTT TCA TAT TCA ATA GAG 576 Gin Asn Cys Tyr Tyr Arg Asn Pro Cys Tyr Val Ser Tyr Ser Ile Glu 160

	AAA Lys	GAT Asp	GCC Ala	TTC Phe	CTA Leu 175	AAC Asn	TTG Leu	ACA Thr	AAG Lys	TTA Leu 180	AAA Lys	GTG Vəl	ren	TCC Ser	CTG Leu 185	AAA Lys	624
5	GAT Asp	AAC Asn	AAT Asn	GTC Val 190	ACA Thr	GCC Ala	GTC Val	CCT Pro	ACT Thr 195	GTT Val	TTG Leu	CCA Pro	TCT Ser	ACT Thr 200	TTA Leu	ΛCΛ Thr	672
10	Glu	Leu	TAT Tyr 205	Leu	Tyr	Asn	neA	Met Z10	Ile	Ala	Lys ·	Ile	Gln 215	Glu	Asp	Asp	720
15	Phe	Asn 220	AAC Asn	Leu	Asn	Gln	Leu 225	Glπ	Ile	Leu	Asp	Leu 230	Ser	Sly	Asn	Cys	768
20	Pro 235	Arg	TGT Cys	Ţyŗ	Asn	Ala 240	Pro	Phe	Pro	Суѕ	Ala 245	Pro	Cys	Lys	Asn	Asn 250	816
٥٢	Ser	Fro	CTA	Gln	Ile 255	Pro	Val	Asn	Ala	Phe 260	Asp	Ala	Гел	Thr	Glu 265	Leu	864
25	Lys	Val	TTA	Arg 270	Leu	His	Ser	Asn	Ser 275	Leu	Gln	His	Val	Pro 280	Pro	Arg	912
30	Trp	Phe	AAG Lys 285	Asr.	Ile	neA		Leu 290	Glr.	Glu	Leu	Aso	Leu 295	Ser	Gln	Asn	960
35	Phe	Leu 300	GCC Ala	≟ys	តាប់	Ile	Gly 305	Asp	Ala	Lys	Phe	Leu 310	His	Phe	Leu	Pro	1008
40	Ser 315	Leu	ATC Ile	Gln	Leu	Asp 320	Leu	Ser	Phe	Asn	Phe 325	Glu	Leu	Gln	Val	Tyr 330	1056
45	Arg	Ala	TCT Ser	Met	Asn 335	Leu	Ser	Sln	Ala	Phe 340	Se≍	Ser	Leu	Lys	Ser 345	Leu	1104
45	Lys	Ile	CTG Leu	Arg 350	Ile	Arg	G.) Y	Tyr	Val 355	Phe	Lys	Glu	Leu	Lуs 360	Ser	Phe	1152
50	Asn	Leu	TCG Ser 365	Pro	Leu	His	Asn	1eu 370	Gln	Asn	Leu	Glu	Val. 375	Leu	Asp	Leu	1200
55			AAC Asn														

5							GTG Val					1296
_							TCA Ser 420					1344
10							CAA Gln					1392
15							AAA Lys					1440
20							TAT Tyr					1488
25							TCC Ser					1536
							GGA Gly 500					1584
30							GCA Ala					1632
35							CAT His					1680
40							AGC Ser					1728
45	Ser			His	Met	Leu	AAC Asn	Phe	Thr			1776
							AAT Asn 580					1824
50							AGA Arg					1872

	AAT CA		Asp														1920
5	TTA TO Leu Pi 67									Leu							1968
10	TCC CT Ser Le 635	TA AGT au Ser															2016
15	CTA A	ys Asn	Leu	Ser 655	Leu	Ala	ГÀЗ	Asn	Gly 660	Leu	Lys	Ser	Phe	Ser 665	Trp		2064
20	AAG AA																2112
	AAC CA Aan Gl		Thr														2160
25	CTC Al Leu Ly 70																2208
30	TAT TI Tyr Pi 715	TT CTA ne Leu	CAA Gln	GAT Asp	GCC Ala 720	TTC Phe	CAG Gln	TTG Leu	CGA Arg	TAT Tyr 725	CTG Leu	GAT Asp	CTC Leu	AGC Ser	TCA Ser 730		2256
35	AAT AA Asn Ly	AA AIC ys Ile	CAG Gln	AIG Met 735	ATC Ile	CAA Gln	AAG 1ys	ACC Thr	AGC Ser 740	rTC Phe	CCA Pro	GAA Glu	TAA nea	GTC Val 745	CTC Leu	*	2304
40	AAC AA Asn As																2352
10	TGT GA		Val		₽'ne		Trp	Trp									2400
45	ATT CO Ile Pi 78															_	2448
50	AAG GO Lys GJ 795																2496
55	CTG AC																2544

5	CTC Leu	ATG Met	GTG Val	ATG Met 830	ATG Met	ACA Thr	GCA Ala	AGT Ser	CAC His 835	CTC Leu	TAT Tyr	TTC Phe	TGG Trp	GAT Asp 840	GTG Val	TGG Trp	2	2592
														CAG Gin			2	2640
10	ATA Ile	TCA Ser 860	CCA Pro	GAC Asp	TGT Cys	TGC C ys	TAT Tyr 855	GAT Asp	GCT Ala	TTT Phe	ATT Ile	GTG Val 870	TAT Tyr	GAC Asp	ACT Thr	AAA Lys	2	:689
15														GCC Ala			2	736
20														GAA Glu			2	784
25														AGC Ser 920			2	832
														GCA Ala		ACT The	2	880
30														CTC Leu			2	928 [.]
35														Pro			·2	976
40														AGT Ser			3	024
45														TGG Trp 1000	Gln		3	072
				Ala					Asn							GTG Val	3	120
50			Glu		GTC Val	TAG											3	138
55																TNTTN LLEIP		

LSLEANNIFSIRKENLTELANIEILYLGONCYYRNFCYVSYSIEKDAFLKLTKLKVLSLKONNVTAVPTVLPST
LTELYLYNNMIAKIQEDDFNNLNQLQILDLSGNCPRCYNAPFPCAPCKNNSPLQIPVNAFDALTELKVLRLHSN
SLQHVPPRWFKNINKLQELDLSQNFLAKEIGDAKFLHFLPSLIQLDLSFNFELQVYRASMNLSQAFSSLKSLKI
LRIRGYVFKELKSFNLSPLHNIQNLEVLDLGTNFIKIANLSMFKQFKRLKVIDLSVNKISPSGDSSEVGFCSNA
RISVESYEPQVLEQLHYFRYDKYARSCRFKNKEASFMSVNESCYKYGQTLDLSKNSIFFVKSSDFQHLSFLKCL
NLSGNLISQTLNGSEFQPLAELRYLDFSNNRLDLLHSTAFEELHKLEVLDISSNSHYFQSEGITHMLNFTKNLK
VLQKLXMNDNDISSSTSRTMESESLRTLEFRGNHLDVLWREGDNRYLQLFKNLLKLEELDISKNSLSFLPSGVF
DGMPPNLKNLSLAKNGLKSFSWKKLQCLKNLETLDLSHNQLTTVPERLSNCSRSLKNLILKNNQIRSLTKYFLQ
DAFQLRYLDLSSNKIQMIQKTSFPENVLNNLKMLLLHHNRFLCTCDAVWFVWMVNHTEVTIPYLATDVTCVGPG
AHKSQSVISLDLYTCELDLTNLILFSLSISVSLFLMVMMTASHLYFWDVWYIYHFCKAKIKGYQRLISPDCCYD
AFIVYCTKDPAVTEWVLAELVAKLEDPREKHFNLCLEERDWLPGQPVLENLSQSIQLSKKTVFVMTDKYAKTEN
FKIAFYLSHQRLMDEKVDVIILIFLEKPFQXSKFLQLRKRLCGSSVLEWPTNPQAHPYFWQCLKNALATDNHVA
YSQVFKETV

rodent (SEQ ID NO: 13 and 14): CTT GGA AAA CCT CTT CAG AAG TCT AAG TTT CTT CAG CTC AGG AAG AGA 48 Leu Gly Lys Pro Leu Gln Lys Ser Lys Phe Leu Gln Leu Arg Lys Arg 5 10 🥕 CTC TGC AGG AGC TCT GTC CTT GAG TGG CCT GCA AAT CCA CAG GCT CAC 96 Leu Cys Arg Ser Ser Val Leu Glu Trp Pro Ala Asn Pro Gln Ala His 25 10 CCA TAC TTC TGG CAG TGC CTG AAA AAT GCC CTG ACC ACA GAC AAT CAT 144 Prc Tyr Phe Trp Gln Cys Leu Lys Asn Ala Leu Thr Thr Asp Asn His 4.0 GTG GCT TAT AGT CAA ATG TIC AAG GAA ACA GTC TAG 15 180 Val Ala Tyr Ser Gln Net Phe Lys Glu Thr Val ${\tt LGKPLQKSKFLQLRKRLCRSSVLewPanpQahpyFwQCLkalttd \cite{thmunity} MFKETV}$ 20 additional rodent, e.g., mouse sequences: upstream (SEQ ID NO: 27 and 28); nucleotides 186, 196, 217, 276, and 300 25 designated C, each may be A, C, G, or T: TCC TAT TCT ATG GAA AAA GAT GCT TTC CTA TTT ATG AGA AAT TTG AAG 48 Ser Tyr Ser Net Glu Lys Asp Ala Phe Leu Phe Met Arg Asn Leu Lys 30 GTT CIC TCA CTA AAA GAT AAC AAT GIC ACA GOT GTC CCC ACC ACT TIG 96 Val Leu Ser Leu Lys Asp Asn Asn Val Thr Ala Val Pro Thr Thr Leu 25 35 CCA CCT AAT TTA CTA GAG CTC TAT CTT TAT AAC AAT ATC ATT AAG AAA 144 Pro Pro Asn Leu Leu Glu Leu Tyr Leu Tyr Asn Asn Ile Ile Lys Lys 40 ATC CAA GAA AAT GAT TTC AAT AAC CTC AAT GAG TTG CAA GTC CTT GAC 192 lle Gln Glu Asn Asp Phe Asn Asr Leu Asn Glu Leu Gln Val Leu Asp 40 CTA CGT GGA AAT TGC CCT CGA TGT CAT AAT GTC CCA TAT CCG TGT ACA 240 Leu Arg Gly Asn Cys Pro Arg Cys His Asn Val Pro Tyr Pro Cys Thr 45 CCG TGT GAA AAT AAT TCC CCC TTA CAG ATC CAT GAC AAT GCT TTC AAT 288 Pro Cys Glu Asn Asn Ser Pro Leu Gln Ile His Asp Asn Ala Phe Asn 50 TCA TCG ACA GAC 300 Ser Ser Thr Asp 100

SYSMEKDAFLFMRNLKVLSLKDMNVTAVPTTLPPNLLELYLYNNIIKKIQENDFNNLNELQXLDLXGNCPRCXNV PYPCTPCENNSPLQIHXNAFNSSTX

5	or (3; nu 1735	cled	otide signa	e 166	54 de G, r	esign may h	nated De G	d C, or 1	may [; nu	be A	, C, otide	G, e 17:	or '	r; n esig	ucleot nated	may be ides 16 C, may	90
10					CCC Pro 5												4	18
15					CTA Leu												9	6
20					GAC Asp												14	4
25					AAC Asn												19	2
					CTC Leu												24	0
30					TAT Tyr 85												2.8	18
35					AAT Asn												33	6
40					AAC Asn												38	4
45					тст Суз												43	2
	ACA Thr 145	GAT Asp	GTT Val	ACT The	ATT Ile	CCA Pro 150	TAC Tyr	CTG Leu	GCC Ala	ACT Thr	GAT Asp 155	GTG Val	ACT Thr	TGT Cys	GTA Val	GGT Gly 160	48	0
50					AAA Lys 165												52	8

				GAT Asp 180														576
5				TTT Phe														624
10				TGG Trp														672
15				TCT Ser														720
20	Val	Tyr	Asp	ACT Thr	Lys 245	Asn	Ser	Ala	Val	Thr 250	Glu	Trp	Val	Leu	Gln 255	Glu		768
	Pen	Val	Ala	AAA Lys 250	Leu	Glu	Asp	Pro	Arg 265	G1u	Lys	His	Phe	Asn 270	Leu	Cys		816
25	Leu	Glu	Glu 275	AGA Arg	Asp	Trp	Leu	Pro 280	GŢĀ	Gln	Pro	Val	Leu 285	Glu	Asn	Leu		864
30	Ser	G1n 290	Ser	ATA Ile	Gln	Leu	Ser 295	Lys	lys	Thr	Val	Phe 300	Val	Met	Thr	Gln		912
35	Lys 305	Tyr	Ala	AAG Lys	Thr	G1u 310	Ser	Phe	Lys	Met	Ala 315	Phe	Tyr	Leu	Ser	H≟s 320	-	960
40				CTG Leu														1008
			Pro	CTT Leu 340	Gln	Lys	Ser	Lys		Leu								1056
45				TCT Ser													-	1104
50				CAG Gln														1152
55	GCT Ala 385	TAT Tyr	AGT Ser	CAA Gln	ATG Met	TTC Phe 390	AAG Lys	GAA Glu	ACA Thr	GTC Val	TAGO	CTCTC	CTG A	\agaj	ATGTO	æ		1202

	CCACCTAGGA	CATGCCTTGG	TACCTGAAGT	TTTCATAAAG	GTTTCCATAA	ATGAAGGTCT	1262
5	GAATTTTTCC	TAACAGTTGT	CATGGCTCAG	ATTGGTGGGA	AATCATCAAT	ATATGGCTAA	1322
•	gaaattaaga	AGGGGAGACT	GATAGAAGAT	AATTTCTTTC	TTCATGTGCC	ATGCTCAGTT	1382
	AAATATTTCC	CCTAGCTCAA	ATCTGAAAAA	CTGTGCCTAG	GAGACAACAC	AAGGCTTTGA	1442
10	TITATCTGCA	TACAATTGAT	AAGAGCCACA	CATCTGCCCT	GAAGAAGTAC	TAGTAGTTTT	1502
	AGTAGTAGGG	TAAAAATTAC	ACAAGCTTTC	TCTCTCTCTG	ATACTGAACT	GTACCAGAGT	1562
15	TCAATGAAAT	AAAAGCCCAG	AGAACTTCTC	agtaaatggt	TTCATTATCA	TGTAGTATCC	1622
	ACCATGCAAT	ATGCCACAAA	ACCECTACTE	GTACAGGACA	GCTGGTAGCT	GCTTCAAGGC	1682
	CTCTTATCAT	TTTCTTGGGG	CCCATGGAGG	GGTTCTCTGG	GAAAAAGGGA	AGGITTTTTT	1742
20	TGGCCATCCA	TGAA					1756

SPEIPWNSLPPEVFEGMPPNLKNLSLAKNGLKSFFWDRLQLLKHLEILDLSHNQLTKVPERLANCSKSLTTLILK
HNQIRQLTKYFLEDALQLRYLDISSNKIQVIQKTSFPENVLNNLEMLVLHHNRFLCNCDAVJFVWJVNHTDVTIP
YLATDVTCVGPGAHKGQSVISLDLYTCELDLTNLILFSVSISSVLFLNVVMTTSHLFFWDMJYIYYFWKAKIKGY
PASAIPWSPCYDAFIVYDTKNSAVTEWVLQELVAKLBDPREKHFNLCLEERDWLPGQPVLENLSQSIQLSKKTVF
VMTQKYAKTESFKMAFYLSHQRLLDEKVDVIILIFLERPLQKSKFLQLRKRLCRSSVLEWPANPQAHPYFWQCLK
NALTTDNHVAYSQMFKETV

Table 7: Nucleotide and amino acid sequences of a mammalian, e.g., primate, human, DNAX Toli like Receptor 7 (DTLR7). upstream (SEQ ID NO: 15 and 16): 5 G AAT TCC AGA CTT ATA PAC TTG APA AAT CTC TAT TTG GCC TGG AAC 46 Asn Ser Arg Leu Ile Asn Leu Lys Asn Leu Tyr Leu Ala Trp Asn TGC TAT TTT AMC MAA GTT TGC GAG ARA ACT AAC ATA GAA GAT GGA GTA 94 10 Cys Tyr Phe Asn Lys Val Cys Glu Lys Thr Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Val 25 TIT GAA ACG CTG ACA ANT TTG GAG TTG CTA TCA CTA TCT TTC AAT TCT 142 Phe Glu Thr Leu Thr Asn Leu Glu Leu Leu Ser Leu Ser Phe Asn Ser 15 35 40 190 CTT TCA CAT GTG CCA CCC AAA CTG CCA AGC TCC CTA CGC AAA CTT TTT Leu Ser His Val Pro Pro Lys Leu Pro Ser Ser Leu Arg Lys Leu Phe 20 50 55 CIG AGC AAC ACC CAG ATC AAA TAC ATT AGT GAA GAA GAT TIC AAG GGA 238 Leu Ser Asn Thr Gln Ile Lys Tyr Ile Ser Glu Glu Asp Phe Lys Gly 65 25 286 TTG ATA AAT TTA ACA TTA CTA GAT TTA AGC GGG AAC TGT CCG AGG TGC Leu Ile Asn Leu Thr Leu Leu Asp Leu Ser Gly Asn Cys Pro Arg Cys TIC AAT GCC CCA TIT CCA TGC GTG CCT TGT GAT GGT GGT GCT TCA ATT 334 30 Phe Asn Ala Pro Phe Pro Cys Val Pro Cys Asp Gly Gly Ala Ser Ile 100 105 AAT ATA GAT CGT TTT GCT TTT CAA AAC TTG ACC CAA CTT CGA TAC CTA . 382 Asn Ile Asp Arg Phe Ala Phe Gln Asn Leu Thr Gln Leu Arc Tyr Leu 35 115 120 AAC CTC TCT AGC ACT TCC CTC AGG AAG ATT AAT GCT GCC TGG TTT AAA 430 Asn Leu Ser Ser Thr Ser Leu Arg Lys Ile Asn Ala Ala Trp Phe Lys 135 40 478 AAT ATG CCT CAT CTG AAG GTG CTG GAT CTT GAA TTC AAC TAT TTA GTG Ash Met Pro His Leu Lys Val Leu Asp Leu Glu Phe Ash Tyr Leu Val 155 145 150 45 526 GGA GAA ATA GCC TCT GGG GCA TTT TTA ACG ATG CTG CCC CGC TIA GAA Gly Glu Ile Ala Ser Gly Ala Phe Leu Thr Met Leu Pro Arg Leu Glu 170 160 574 ATA CTT GAC TTG TCT TTT AAC TAT ATA AAG GGG AGT TAT CCA CAG CAT 50 Ile Leu Asp Leu Ser Phe Asn Tyr Ile Lys Gly Ser Tyr Pro Gln His 185 180

	ATT Ile	AAT Asn	AIT	TCC Ser 195	AGA Arg	AAC Asn	TTC Phe	TCT Ser	AAA Lys 200	CTT Leu	TTG Leu	TCT Ser	CTA Leu	CGG Arg 205	GCA Ala	TTG Leu	£22
5	CAT His	TTA Leu	AGA Arg 210	GGT Gly	TAT Tyr	GTG Va:	TTC Phe	CAG Gln 215	GAA Glu	Leu	AGA Arg	GAA Glu	GAT Asp 220	GAT Asp	TTC Phe	CAG Gln	670
10	CCC	CTG Leu 225	ATG Met	CAG Gln	CTT Leu	CCA Pro	AAC Asn 230	TTA Leu	TCG Ser	ACT Thr	ATC Ile	AAC Asn 235	TTG Leu	GGI Gly	ATT Ile	AAT . Asn	718
1 5	Phe 240	Ile	AAG Lys	Gln	Ile	Asp 245	Phe	Lys	Leu	Phe	Gln 250	Asn	Phe	Ser	Asr.	Leu 255	766
20	Glu	Ile	ATT Ile	Tyr	Leu 260	Ser	Glu	Asn	Arg	11e 265	Ser	Pro	Leu	Val	Lys 270	Asp	814
	Thr	Arg	CAG Gln	Ser 275	Tyr	Ala	Asn	5er	Ser 280	Ser	Phe	G1n	Arg	His 285	Ile	Arg	862
25	Lys	Arg	CGC Arg 290	Ser	Thr	Asp	Phe	Glu 295	Phe	Asp	Pro	His	Ser 300	Asn	Phe	Tyr	910
30	CAT His	TTC Phe 305	ACC Thr	CGT Arg	CCT Pro	TTA Leu	ATA Ile 310	AAG Lys	CCA Pro	CAA Gln	TCT Cys	GCT Ala 315	GCT Ala	TAT Tyr	GGA Gly	AAA Lys	958
35			GAT Asp								TT						990
40	EDF! KVLI QPLM	(GLI) (GLI) (QLP)	ATT I	DLSC EIAS INLGI	ncpi Gafi Nfih	RCFNA ATMLE KQI DE	PFPC RLEI KLFC	VECD NESN	GGAS FNYI LEII	INIE KGSY	ORFAE PQHI	CNLT NISF	OLRY OFSE	LNLS (LLSI	STSI RAL:	RKLFLSNTQ RKINAAWE ILRGYVFQE 'QRHIRKRF	KNMPHL LREDDF
45			eam (
	CAG Gln 1	TCT Ser	CTT Leu	TCC Ser	ACA Thr 5	TCC Ser	CAA Gln	ACT Thr	TTC Phe	TAT Tyr 10	GAT Asp	GCT Ala	TAC Tyr	ATT Ile	TCT Ser 15	TAT Tyr	48
50	GAC Asp	ACC Thr	AAA Lys	GAT Asp 20	GCC Ala	TCT Ser	GTT Val	ACT Thr	GAC Asp 25	TGG Trp	GTG Val	ATA Ile	AAT Asn	GAG Glu 30	CTG Leu	Arg CGC	96

	TAC	CAC	CTT	GAA	GAG	AGC	CGA	GAC	AAA	AAC	GTT	CTC	CTT	TGT	CTA Leu	GAG	144
	1 91	1172	35	O1u	GIU	per	Arg	40	гàг	ASN	Vel	Pan	45	cys	Leu	GIU	
5															ATG		192
	Glu	Arg 50	Asp	Tro	Asp	Pro	Gly 55	Leu	'Ala	Ile	Ile	Asp 60	Asn	Leu	Met	Gln	
10															AAA		240
10	65		non	GIII	261	70	Lys	rnr	vai	₽ne	75	тел	ınr	րչե	Lys	80	
															CAG		288
15	Ala	ГĀЗ	Ser	Trp	Asn 85	Phe	Lys	Thr	Ala	Phe 90	Tyr	Leu	GŢĀ	Leu	G1π 95	Arg	
															GAG		336
20	ren	Mec	GIÀ	100	ASII	мес	Asp	val	11e 105	IIE	Phe	TTE	ren	11C	Glu	Pro	
20															TGT		384
	Val	Leu	Glr 115	His	Sar	Pro	Tyr	Leu 120	Arg	บีอน	Arg	Glr.	Arg 125	Ile	Суз	ГÀЗ	
25															TIG		432
	ser	130	ITE	Leu	Gln	Trp	135	Asp	Asn	Pro	Lys	A1a 140	Glu	Arg	Leu	Phe	
20															CGG		480
30	145	GIN	rnr	пел	Arg	150	va.i	۷ēT	Leu	Thr	155	Asn	Asp	Ser	Arg	160	
		AAT Asn										TAAC	TGA	CGT	TAAGI	CATGA	533
35	ASII	ווכת	wet	13,	165	roħ	per	116	пуз	170	ıyı						
	TTT	CGCG	CCA (TAAT?	\aag!	AT G	CAAAC	GAA 1	C.GAC	CATT	ECCG	TAT	ragt:	TAT	CTATI	PGCTAC	593
40	GGT/	AACC	AAA '	TTACT	rccc?	A A	AACC	TACO	TC	GGTTT	CAA	AAC	ACC	ACA	TTCT	SCTGGC	653
	CCC	ACAG:	TT 1	rtgac	GGT	CA ·GO	GAGTO	CAG	G CCC	CAGÇA	AATA	CTG	GTC:	TTC	TGCTI	CAGGG	713
	TGT	CTCC	AGA (GCT	GCAA7	G I	GGT	STTC	CC3	AGAGA	ACAT	AGG	CATC	ACT.	GGGG1	CACAC	773
45	TCC	ATGT(GT :	rgtti	TCT	G M	PTCAZ	ATTCO	TCC	CTGGC	CTA	TTG	CCA	AAG (GCTAT	CACTCA	833
	TGT	AAGC	CAT (GCGA	GCCT?	KT CO	CCAC	AACG	G CAC	CTT(CIT	CATO	CAGA	CT.	AGCAA	\AAAAG	893
50	AGA	GTT	GCT 1	AGCA/	AGATO	A A	etca(CAATO	TT	TGT	AATC	GAA:	CAA	AAA.	AGTG	ATATCT	953
	CATO	CACTI	TG (GCCA'	TTAT	T A	TTGI	l'TAGA	A AGI)AAA1	CCAC	AGG?	CCC	AÇC .	AGCT	CATGG	1013
	GAGT	rgaco	CAC (CTCAC	STCC	G G	AAA!	ACAGO	TG?	AAGA	CAA	GAT	GTG2	AGC	TCIGA	ATTGCT	1073
55	TCAC	STTG	STC A	ATCAP	CTAT	T T	rccci	TGAC	TGC	TGT	CTG	GGAT	GGC	CGG	CTATO	TTGAT	11133

	GGATAGAT	TG TGAA	TATCAG (AGGCC	:A G GG	TA	CACTO	STGG	ACC	ATCT:	AG (CAGT'	rgacc	T	1193
5	AACACATO	TT CTTT	TCAATA 1	CTÁAG	AACT	TTI	rgcca	CTG	TGAG	CTAA!	rgg :	rccti	aatai	T	1253
ر	AAGCTGTT	GT TTAT	ATTTAT (ATATA	TCTA	TGG	CTAC	CATG	GTT	TAT	TA1	GCTG:	rggti	es.	1313
	CGTTCGGT	TTAT TT	TACAGT	GCTTT	TACA	LAA A	TTAT	rgct	GTA	ACAT!	TG i	ACTT	CTAAC	G	1373
10	TTTAGATG	CC ATTT	AAGAAC '	GAGAT	'GGAT	' AGC	TTT	AAA	GCA!	CTT	TA (CTTC:	TACC	:A	1433
	TTTTTTAA	aa gtat	GCAGCT 1	LAATTC	GAAG	CTI	TTGO	STCT	ATA	TGT:	AA:	rtgc	CATTG	C	1493
15	TGTAAATC	AAAA TT	TGAATG A	aaatej	aate	TTI	CAT	TTA	AAAI	LAAA	AAA	AAA	AAAAA	LA.	1553
	AAAA														1557
20	QSLSTSQT LTKKYAKS VVLTENDS	Wnfktaf	YLGLQRL:											_	
	Further	primate	, e.g, 1	numan,	CT1	.37 s	sequo	ence	(SE) 10	NO:	36 .	and 3	17).	
25	atg ctg Met leu	acc tgc Thr Cys -15	att tto Ile Pho	e Leu	cta Leu -10	ata Ile	tct Ser	gçt Gly	ccc	tgt Cys -5	gag Glu	tta Leu	tgc Cys	48	
30	gcc çaa Ala Glu -1 1	gaa aat Glu Asn	Phe Sea	aga Arg	agc Ser	tat Tyr	cct Zro	tgt Cys 10	gat Asp	gag Glu	aaa Lys	aag Lys	caa Gln 15	96	
35	aat gac Asn Asp													_144	
40	ccc caa Pro Gln		Gly Ly											192	
	ttc atc Phe Ile													240	-
45	act aaa Thr Lys 65													288	
50	aat ccc Asr Pro 80			Asn										336	
55	ctc aac Leu Asn													.384	

														ctt Leu 125			432
5	att Ile	caa Gln	aac Asn 130	aat Asn	ata Ile	tac Tyr	aac Asn	ata Ile 135	act Thr	aaa Lys	gag Glu	ggc Gly	att Ile 140	tca Ser	aga Arg	ctt Leu	480
10	ata Ile	aac Asn 145	ttg Leu	aaa Lys	aat. Asn	Leu	tat Tyr 150	ttg Leu	gcc Ala	tgg Trp	aac Asn	tgc Cys 155	tat Tyr	ttt Phe	aac Asn	aaa Lys	528
15	çtt Val 160	tgc Cys	gag Glu	aaa Lys	act Thr	aac Asn 165	ata Ile	gaa Glu	gat Asp	gga G <u>l</u> y	gta Val 170	ttt Phe	gaa Glu	acg Thr	ctg Leu	aca Thr 175	576
20														cat His			624
20			-		_			_				_	-	aac Asn 205		_	672
25	atc Ile	aaa Lys	tac Tyr 210	a t t Ile	agt Ser	gaa Glu	gaa Glu	gat Asp 215	ttc Phe	aag Lys	gga Gly	ttg Leu	ata Ile 220	aat Asn	tta Leu	aca Thr	720
30	tta Leu	cta Leu 225	çat Asp	tta Leu	agc Ser	Gly	aac Asn 230	tgt Cys	ccg Pro	agg Arg	tgc Cys	ttc Phe 235	aat Asn	gcc Ala	cca Pro	ttt Phe	768
35														gat Asp			816
40														tct Ser			864
40														cct Pro 285			912
45	aag Lys	gtg Val	ctg Leu 290	gat Asp	ctt Leu	gaa Glu	ttc Phe	aac Asn 295	tat Tyr	tta Leu	gtg Val	gga Gly	gaa Glu 300	ata Ile	gec Ala	tct Ser	960
50								Pro						gac Asp			1008
55														att Ile			1056

	aac Asn	ttc Phe	tct Ser	aaa Lys	ctt Leu 340	ttg Leu	tct Ser	cta Leu	cgg Arg	gca Ala 345	ttg Leu	cat His	tta Leu	aga Arg	ggt Gly 350	tat Tyr	1104
5	gtg Val	ttc Phe	cag Gln	gaa Glu 355	ctc Leu	aga Arg	gaa Glu	gat Asp	gat Asp 360	ttc Phe	cag Gln	.ccc Pro	ctg Leu	atg Met 365	cag Gln	ctt Leu	1152
10	cca Pro	aac Asn	tta Leu 370	tcg Ser	act. Thr	atc Ile	aac Asn	ttg Leu 375	ggt Gly	att Ile	aat Asn	ttt Phe	att Ile 380	aag Lys	caa Gln	atc Ile	1200
15	gat Asp	ttc Phe 385	aaa Lys	ctt Leu	ttc Phe	caa Gln	aat Asn 390	ttc Phe	tcc Ser	aat Asn	ctg Leu	gaa Glu 395	att Ile	att Ile	tac Tyr	ttg Leu	1248
20	tca Ser 400	gaa Glu	aac Asn	aga Arg	ata Ile	tca Ser 405	ccg Pro	ttg Leu	gta Val	aaa Lys	gat Asp 410	acc Thr	cgg Arg	cag Gln	agt Ser	tat Tyr 415	1296
				tcc Ser													1344
25	gat Asp	ttt Phe	gag Glu	ttt Phe 435	gac Asp	cca Pro	cat His	tcg Ser	aac Asn 440	ttt Phe	tat Tyr	cat His	ttc Phe	acc Thr 445	cgt Arg	cct Pro	1392
30				cca Fro													1440
35	ctc Leu	aac Asn 465	agt Ser	att Ile	ttc Phe	ttc Phe	att Ile 470	ej ga	eca Pro	aac Asn	caa Gln	ttt Phe 475	gaa Glu	aat Asn	ctt Leu	cct Pro	1488
40				tgt Cys													1536
	agt Ser	gga Gly	act Thr	gaa Glu	ttt Phe 500	tca Ser	gec Ala	att Ile	cct Pro	cat His 505	gtc Val	aaa Lys	tat Tyr	ttg Leu	gat Asp 510	ttg Leu	1584
45				aga Arg 515													1632
50	tcc Ser	gac Asp	ttg Leu 530	gaa Glu	gtt Val	cta Leu	gat Asp	ctc Leu 535	agc Ser	tat Tyr •	aat Asn	tca Ser	cac His 540	tat Tyr	τtc Phe	aga Arg	1680
55	ata Ile	gca Ala 545	ggc Gly	gta Val	aca Thr	cat His	cat His 550	cta Leu	gaa Glu	ttt Phe	att Ile	caa Gln 555	aat Asn	ttc Phe	aca Thr	aat Asn	1728
	cta Leu	aaa Lys	gtt Val	tta Leu	aac Asn	ttg Leu	agc Ser	cac His	aac Asn	aac Asn	att Ile	tat Tyr	act Thr	tta Leu	aca Thr	gat Asp	1776

565 570 575

aag tat aac ctg gaa agc aag tcc ctg gta gaa tta gtt ttc agt ggc 1824
Lys Tyr Asn Leu Glu Ser Lys Ser Leu Val Glu Leu Val Phe Ser Gly 580

aat cgc ctt gac att ttg tgg aat gat gac aac agg tat atc tcc 1872
Asn Arg Leu Asp Ile Leu Trp Asn Asp Asp Asp Asn Arg Tyr Ile Ser 595

ΤÛ

60

	att Ile	ttc Phe	aaa Lys 610	ggt Gly	ctc Leu	aag Lys	aat Asn	ctg Leu 615	aca Thr	cgt Arg	ctg Leu	gat Asp	tta Leu 620	Ser	ctt Leu	aat Asn	1920
5	agg Arg	ctc Leu 625	aag Lys	cac His	atc Ile	cca Pro	aat Asn 630	gaa Glu	gca Ala	ttc Phe	Leu	aat Asn 635	ttg Leu	cca Pro	geg Ala	agt Ser	1968
10	Leu 640	Thr ·	Glu	Leu	cat. His	Ile 645	Asn	Asp	Asn	Met	Le u 650	Lys	Phe	Phe	Asn	Trp 655	2016
15	Thr	Leu	Leu	Gln	cag Gln 660	Phe	Pro	Arg	Leu	Glu 665	Leu	Leu	Asp	Leu	A±g 670	Gly	2064
20	aac Asn	aaa Lys	cta Leu	Ctc Leu 675	ttt Phe	tta Leu	act Thr	gat Asp	agc Ser 680	cta Leu	tct Ser	gac Asp	ttt Phe	aca Thr 685	tct Ser	tcc Ser	2112
	ctt Leu	cgg Arg	aca Thr 690	ctg Leu	ctg Leu	ctg Lau	agt Ser	cat His 695	aac Asn	agg Arg	att Ile	tcc Ser	cac His 700	cta Leu	ccc Pro	tct Ser	2160
25	ggc	ttt Phe 705	ctt Leu	tct Ser	gaa Glu	gtc Val	agt Ser 710	agt Ser	ctg Leu	aag Lys	cac His	ctc Leu 715	gat Asp	tta Leu	agt Ser	tcc Ser	2208
30	aat Asn 720	ctg Leu	cta Leu	aaa Lys	aca Thr	atm Xaa 725	aac Asn	aaa Lys	tcc Ser	gca Ala	ctt Leu 730	gaa Glu	act Thr	aag Lys	acc Thr	acc Thr 735	2256
35	acc Thr	aaa Lys	tta Leu	tct Ser	atg Met 740	ttg Leu	gaa Glu	cta Leu	cac His	gga Gly 745	aac Asn	ccc Pro	ttt Phe	gaa Glu	tgc Cys 750	acc Thr	2304
40	tgt Cys	gac Asp	att Ile	gga Gly 755	gat Asp	ttc Phe	cga Arg	aga Arg	tgg Trp 760	atg Met	gat Asp	gaa Glu	cat His	ctg Leu 765	aat Asn	gtc Val	2352
	aaa Lys	att Ile	ccc Pro 770	aga Arg	ctg Leu	gta Val	Asp	Val	Ile	tgt Cys	Ala	Ser	cct Pro 780	Gly	gat Asp	caa Gln	2400
45	Arg	999 Gly 785	aag Lys	agt Ser	att Ile	gtg Val	agt Ser 790	ctç Leu	gag Slu	cta Leu	aca Thr	act Thr 795	tgt Cys	gtt Val	tca Ser	gat Asp	2448
50	gtc Val 800	act Thr	gca Ala	gtg Val	ata Ile	tta Leu 805	ttt Phe	ttc Phe	ttc Phe	acg Thr	ttc Phe 810	ttt Phe	atc Ile	acc Thr	Thr	atg Met 815	2496
55	gtt Val	atg Met	ttg Leu	Ala	gcc Ala 820	ctg Leu	gct Ala	cac His	Hi5	ttg Leu 825	ttt Phe	tac Tyr	tgg Trp	Asp	gtt Val 830	tgg Trp	2544

	ttt Phe	ata Ile	tat Tyr	aat Asn 835	gtg Val	tgt Cys	tta Leu	gct Ala	aag Lys 840	tta Leu	aaa Lys	ggc Gly	tac Tyr	agg Arg 845	tct Ser	ctt Leu	2592
5	tcc Ser	aca Thr	tcc Ser 850	caa Gln	act Thr	ttc Phe	tat Tyr	gat Asp 855	gct Ala	tac Tyr	att Ile'	tct; Ser	tat Tyr 860	gac Asp	acc Thr	aaa Lys	2640
10	gat Asp	gcc Ala 865	tct Ser	gtt Val	act. Thr	gac Asp	tgg Trp 870	gtg Val	ata Ile	aat Asn	gag Glu	ctg Leu 875	cgc Arg	tac Tyr	cac His	ctt Leu	2688
15	gaa Glu 880	gag Glu	agc Ser	cga Arg	gac Asp	aaa Lys 985	aac Asn	gtt Vai	ctc Leu	ctt Leu	tgt Cys 690	cta Leu	gag Glu	gag Glu	agg Arg	gat Asp 895	2736
20	tgg Trp	gac Asp	ccg Pro	gga Gly	ttg Leu 900	gcc Ala	atc Ile	atc lle	gac Asp	aac Asn 905	ctc Leu	atg Met	cag Gln	agc Ser	atc Ile 910	aac Asn	2784
20	caa Gln	agc Ser	aag Lys	aaa Lys 915	aca Thr	gta Val	ttt Phe	gtt Val	tta Leu 920	acc Thr	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	tat Tyr	gca Ala 925	aaa Lys	agc Ser	2832
25	tgg Trp	aac Asn	ttt Phe 930	aaa Lys	aca Thr	gct Ala	ttt Phe	tac Tyr 935	ttg Leu	gcc Ala	ttg Leu	cag Gln	agg Arg 940	cta Leu	atg Met	ੌggt Gly	2880
30	gag Glu	aac Asn 945	Met	gat Asp	gtg Val	att Ile	ata Ile 950	ttt Phe	atc Ile	ctg Leu	ctg Leu	gag Glu 955	cca Pro	gtg Val	tta Leu	cag Gln	2928
35	His 960	Ser	Pro	Туг	Leu	Arg 965	Leu	Arg	Gln	Arg	11e 970		Lys	Ser	Ser	11e 975	2976 -
40	ctc Leu	cag Gln	tgg Trp	cct Pro	gac Asp 980	Asn	ecg Pro	aag Lys	gca Ala	gaa Glu 985	Gly	: ttg / Leu	ttt Phe	tgg Trp	caa Gln 990	Thr	3024
	ctg Leu	aga Arç	aat Asn	gtg Val 995	. Val	ttg Leu	act Thr	gaa Glu	ast Asn 1000	Asp	tca Ser	cgg Arg	tat Tyr	aac Asn 1005	Asn	atg Met	3072
45	tat Tyr	gto Val	gat Asp 1010	Ser	att : Ile	aag Lys	caa Glr	tac Tyr 1015	•	ı							3099

MLTCIFLLISGSCELCAEENFSRSYPCDEKKQNDSVIAECSNRRLQEVPQTVGKYVTELDLSDNFITHI TNESFQGLQNLTKINLNHNPNVQHQNGNPGIQSNGLNITDGAFLNLKNLRELLLEDNQLPQIPSGLPES LTELSLIQNNIYNITKEGISRLINLKNLYLAWNCYFNKVCEKTNIEDGVFETLTNLELLSLSFNSLSHV PPKLPSSLRKLFLSNTQIKYISEEDFKGLINLTLLDLSGNCPRCFNAPFPCVPCDGGASINIDRFAFQN LTQLRYLNLSSTSLRKINAAWFKNMPHLKVLDLEFNYLVGEIASGAFLTMLPRLEILDLSFNYIKGSYP 5 QHINISRNFSKLLSLRALHLRGYVFQELREDDFQPLMQLPNLSTINLGINFIKQIDFKLFQNFSKL311 YLSENRISPLVKDTRQSYANSSSFQRHIRKRRSTDFEFDPHSNFYHFTRPLIKPQCAAYGKALDLSLNS IFFIGPNQFENLPDIACLNLSANSNAQVLSGTEFSAIPHVKYLDLTNNRLDFDNASALTELSDLEVLDL SYNSHYFRIAGVTHHLEFIQNFTNLKVLNLSHNNIYTLTDKYNLESKSLVELVFSGNRLDILWNDDDNR YISIFKGLKNLTRLDLSLNRLKHIPNEAFLNLPASLTELHINDNMLKFFNWTLLQQFPRLELLDLRGNK 10 LLFLTDSLSDFTSSLRTLLLSHNRISHLPSGFLSEVSSLKHLDLSSNLLKTINKSALETKTTTKLSMLE LHGNPFECTCDIGDFRRWMDEHLNVKIPRLVDVICASPGDQRGKSIVSLELTTCVSDVTAVILFFFTFF ITTMVMLAALAHHLFYWDVWFIYNVCLAKLKGYRSLSTSQTFYDAYISYDTKDASVTDWVINELRYHLE ESRDKNVLLCLEERDWDPGLAIIDNLMQSINQSKKTVFVLTKKYAKSWNFKTAFYLALQRLMGENMDVI IFILLEPVLQHSPYLRLRQRICKSSILQWPDNPKAEGLFWQTLRNVVLTENDSRYNNMYVDSIKQY 15

63

Table 8: Partial nucleotide and amino acid sequences (see SEQ ID NO: 19 and 20) of a mammalian, e.g., primate, human, DNAX Toll like Receptor 8 (DTLR8). AAT GAA TTG ATC CCC AAT CTA GAG AAG GAA GAT GGT TCT ATC TTG ATT 48 Asn Glu Leu Ile Pro Asn Leu Glu Lys Glu Asp Gly Ser Ile Leu Ile TGC CTT TAT GAA AGC TAC TTT GAC CCT GGC AAA AGC ATT AGT GAA AAT Cys Leu Tyr Glu Ser Tyr Phe Asp Pro Gly Lys Ser Ile Ser Glu Asn 10 25 ATT GTA AGC TTC ATT GAG AAA AGC TAT AAG TCC ATC TTT GTT TTG TCC 144 Ile Val Ser Phe Ile Glu Lys Ser Tyr Lys Ser Ile Phe Val Leu Ser 15 35 CCC AAC TIT GTC CAG AAT GAG TGG TGC CAT TAT GAA TTC TAC TIT GCC 192 Pro Asn Phe Val Gln Asn Glu Trp Cys His Tyr Glu Phe Tyr Phe Ala 55 50 20 CAC CAC AAT CTC TTC CAT GAA AAT TCT GAT CAC ATA ATT CTT ATC TTA 24C His His Asn Leu Phe His Glu Asn Ser Asp His Ile Ile Leu Ile Leu 65 288 CTG GAA CCC ATT CCA TTC TAT TGC ATT CCC ACC AGG TAT CAT AAA CTG Leu Glu Pro Ile Pro Phe Tyr Cys Ile Pro Thr Arg Tyr His Lys Leu 85 GAA GCT CTC CTG GAA AAA AAA GCA TAC TTG GAA TGG CCC AAG GAT AGG 336 30 Glu Ala Leu Leu Glu Lys Lys Ala Tyr Leu Glu Trp Pro Lys Asp Arg 105 100 384 CGT AAA TGT GGG CTT TTC TGG GCA AAC CTT CGA GCT GCT GIT AAT GTT Arg Lys Cys Gly Leu Phe Tro Ala Asn Leu Arg Ala Ala Val Asn Val 120 35 AAT GTA TTA GCC ACC AGA GAA ATG TAT GAA CTG CAG ACA TTC ACA GAG 432 Asn Val Leu Ala Thr Arg Glu Met Tyr Glu Leu Gln Thr Phe Thr Glu 40 480 TTA AAT GAA GAG TCT CGA GGT TCT ACA ATC TCT CTG ATG AGA ACA GAC Leu Asn Glu Glu Ser Arg Gly Ser Thr Ile Ser Leu Met Arg Thr Asp 155 TGT CTA TAAAATCCCA CAGTCCTTGG GAAGTTGGGG ACCACATACA CTGTTGGGAT 53€ 45 Cys Leu 596 GTACATTGAT ACAACCTTTA TGATGGCAAT TTGACAATAT TTATTAAAAT AAAAAAATGGT 50 ТАТТСССТТС ААААААААА ААААААААА ААА NELIPNLEKEDGSILICLYESYFDFGKSISENIVSFIEKSYKSIFVLSPNFVQNEWCHYEFYFAHHNLFHENS HITLILLEPIPFYCIPTRYHKLEALLEKKAYLEWPKDRRKCGLFWANLRAAVNVNVLATREMYELQTFTELNI 55 SRGSTISLMRTDCL

additional primate, e.g., human sequence (SEQ ID NO: 31 and 32); nucleotides 4 and 23 designated C, may be A, C, G, or T; nucleotide 845 designated C, may be C or T:

	desi	gnat	eu C	, mo	y De												
5		C GA r As 1	T GC p Al	C AA a Ly	s Il	T CG e Ar 5	G CA g Hi	C CA s Gl	G GC n Al	а Ту	т тÇ r Se O	A GA r Gl	G GT u Va	C AT 1 Me	t Me	et .5	46
10	GTT Val	GGA Gly	TGG Trp	TCA Ser	GAT Asp 20	TCA Ser	TAC Tyr	ACC Thr	TGT Cys	GAA Glu 25	TAC Tyr	CCT Pro	TTA Leu	AAC Asn	CTA Leu 30	AGG Arg	94
15	GGA Gly	ACT Thr	AGG Arg	TTA Leu 35	AAA Lys	GAC Asp	GTT Val	CAT His	CTC Leu 40	CAC His	GAA Glu	TTA Leu	TCT Ser	TGC Cys 45	AAC Asn	ACA Thr	142
20	GCT Ala	CTG Leu	TTG Leu 50	ATT Ile	GTC Val	ACC Thr	ATT Ile	GTG Val 55	GTT Val	ATT Ile	ATG Met	CTA Leu	GTT Val 60	CTG Leu	GGG	TTG Leu	190
20	GCT Ala	GTG Val 65	GCC Ala	TTC Phe	TGC Cys	TGT	CTC Leu 70	CAC His	TTT Phe	GAT Asp	CTG Leu	CCC Pro 75	TGG Trp	TAT Ty≍	CTC Leu	AGG Arg	238
25	ATG Met 80	CTA Leu	GGT Gly	CAA Glr	TGC Cys	ACA Thr 85	CAA Gln	ACA Thr	TGG Trp	CAC His	AGG Arg 90	GTT Val	AGG Arg	AAA Lys	ACA Thr	ACC Thr 95	286
30	CAA Gln	GAA Glu	CAA Gln	CTC Leu	AAG Lys 100	AGA Arg	AAT Asn	GTC Val	CGA Arg	TTC Phe 105	CAC His	GCA Ala	TTT Phe	ATT Ile	TCA Ser 110	TAC Tyr	334
35	AGT Ser	GAA Glu	CAT His	GAT Asp 115	Ser	CTG Le u	TGG Trp	GTG Val	AAG Lys 120	AAT Asn	GAA Glu	TTG Leu	ATC Ile	CCC Pro 125	AAT Asn	CTA Leu	382
40	GAG Glu	AAG Lys	GAA Glu 130	Asp	GGT Gly	TCT Ser	ATC Ile	TIG Leu 135	Ile	TGC Cys	CTT Leu	TAT Tyr	GAA Glu 140	AGC Ser	TAC Tyr	TTT	430
40	GAC Asp	CCT Pro	Gly	AAA Lys	AGC Ser	ATT Ile	AGT Ser 150	Glu	AAT Asn	ATT	GTA Val	AGC Ser 155	Phe	ATT Ile	GAG Glu	Lys	478
45	AGC Ser 160	Tyr	' AAG	TCC Ser	: ATC	TTT Phe 165	Val	TTG Leu	TCT Ser	CCC Pro	AAC Asn 170	Phe	GTC Val	CAG Gln	AAT Asn	GAG Glu 175	. 52€
50	TGC Trp	TGC Cys	CAT His	TAT	GAA Glu 180	Phe	TAC Tyr	TTT Phe	GCC Ala	CAC His 185	His	AAT Asn	CTC Leu	TTC Phe	CAT His	GAA Glu	574
55	AAT 12A	TCI Ser	GAT Tak	CAC His	: Ile	ATI 11e	CTI Leu	ATC	TTA Leu 200	ı Lev	GAA	CCC Pro	ATT Ile	Pro 205) jye	TAT Tyr	62:

5	TGC ATT CCC ACC AGG TAT CAT AAA CTG GAA GCT CTC CTG GAA AAA AAA Cys Ile Pro Thr Arg Tyr His Lys Leu Glu Ala Leu Leu Glu Lys Lys 210 220	670
J	GCA TAC TTG GAA TGG CCC AAG GAT AGG CGT AAA TGT GGG CTT TTC TGG Ala Tyr Leu Glu Trp Pro Lys Asp Arg Arg Lys Cys Gly Leu Phe Trp 225 230 235	718
10	GCA AAC CTT CGA GCT GCT GTT AAT GTT AAT GTA TTA GCC ACC AGA GAA Ala Asn Leu Arg Ala Ala Val Asn Val Asn Val Leu Ala Thr Arg Glu 240 245 250 255	766
15	ATG TAT GAA CTG CAG ACA TTC ACA GAG TTA AAT GAA GAG TCT CGA GGT Met Tyr Glu Leu Gln Thr Phe Thr Glu Leu Asn Glu Glu Ser Arg Gly 260 265 270	814
20	TCT ACA ATC TCT CTG ATG AGA ACA GAC TGT CTA TAAAATCCCA CAGTCCTTGG Ser Thr Ile Ser Leu Met Arg Thr Asp Cys Leu 275 280	867
	GAAGTTGGGG ACCACATACA CTGTTGGGAT GTACATTGAT ACAACCTTTA TGATGGCAAT	927
25	TTGACAATAT TTATTAAAAT AAAAAATGGI TATTCCCTTC AAAAAAAAAA AAAAAAAAA	987
25	AA AAAAAAAA	999
30	SDAKIRHQAYSEVMMVGWSDSYTCEYPLNLRGTRLKDVHLHELSCNTALLIVTIVVIMLVLGLAVA WYLRMLGQCTQTWHRVRKTTQEQLKRNVRFHAFISYSEHDSLWVKNELIPNLEKEDGSILICLYES ENIVSFIEKSYKSIFVLSPNFVQNEWCHYEFYFAHHNLFHENSDHIILILLEPIPFYCIPTRYHKL LEWPKDRRKCGLFWANLRAAVNVNVLATREMYELQTFTELNEESRGSTISLMRTDCL	YFD?GKS:
35	Further primate, e.g., human, DTLR8 (SEQ ID NO: 38 and 39): gaatcatcca cgcacctgca gctctgctga gagagtgcaa gccgtggggg ttttgagctc	60
	atottoatoa ttoatatgag gaaataagtg gtaaaatoot tggaaataca atg aga Met Arg	116
40	ctc atc aga aac att tac ata ttt tgt agt att gtt atg aca gca gag Leu Ile Arg Asn Ile Tyr Ile Phe Cys Ser Ile Val Met Thr Ala Glu -15 -10 -5	164
45	ggt gat gct cca gag ctg cca gaa gaa agg gaa ctg atg acc aac tgc Gly Asp Ala Pro Glu Leu Pro Glu Glu Arg Glu Leu Met Thr Asn Cys -1 1 5 10	212
50	too aac atg tot ota aga mag gtt coo gca gac ttg acc com gcc aca Ser Asn Met Ser Leu Arg Lys Val Pro Ala Asp Leu Thr Pro Ala Thr 20 25 30	260
55	acg aca ctg gat tta tcc tat aac ctc ctt ttt caa ctc cag agt tca Thr Thr Leu Asp Leu Ser Tyr Asn Leu Leu Phe Gln Leu Gln Ser Ser 35 40 45	308

	gat Asp	ttt Phe	cat His 50	tct Ser	gtc Val	tcc Ser	aaa Lys	ctg Leu 55	aga Arg	gtt Val	ttg Leu	att Ile	cta Leu 60	tgc Cys	cat His	aac Asn	356
5								aaa Lys									404
10								aac Asn									452
15	Leu	Leu	Āla	Gly	Leu 100	Arg	Tyr	tta Leu	Asp	Leu 105	Ser	Phe	Asn	Asp	Phe 110	Ąsp	500
20	acc Thr	atg Met	cct Pro	atc Ile 115	tgt Cys	gag Glu	gaa Glu	gct Ala	ggc Gly 120	aac Asn	atg Met	tca Ser	cac His	ctg Leu 125	gaa Glu	atc Ile	548
20	ren Cta	ggt Gly	ttg Leu 130	agt Ser	ggg Gly	gca Ala	aaa Lys	ata Ile 135	caa Gln	aaa Lys	tca Ser	gāt Asp	ttc Phe 140	cag Gln	aaa Lys	att Ile	596
25	gct Ala	cat His 145	ctg Leu	cat His	cta Leu	aat Asn	act Thr 150	gtc Val	ttc Phe	tta Leu	gga Gly	ttc Phe 155	aga Arg	act Thr	ctť Leu	cct Pro	644
30	cat His 160	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	gaa Glu	ggt Gly	agc Ser 165	ctg Leu	ccc Pro	atc Ile	tta Leu	aac Asn 170	aca Thr	aca Thr	aaa Lys	ctg Leu	cac His 175	692
35	att Ile	gtt Val	tta Leu	cca Pro	atg Met 180	gac	aca Thr	aat Asn	ttc Phe	tgg Trp 185	gtt Val	ctt L eu	ttg Leu	cgt Arg	gat Asp 190	gga Gly	740 -
40	atc Ile	FA2	act Thr	tca Ser 195	aaa Lys	ata Ile	tta Leu	gaa Glu	atg Met 200	aca Thr	aat Asn	ata Ile	gat Asp	ggc Gly 205	aaa Lys	agc Ser	788
40	caa Gln	ttt Phe	gta Val 210	Ser	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	atg Met	caa Gln 215	cga Arg	aat naA	ctt Leu	.agt Ser	tta Lau 220	gaa Glu	aat Asn	gct Ala	836
45	aag Lys	aca Thr 225	Ser	gtt Val	cta Leu	ttg Leu	ctt Leu 230	aat Asn	aaa Lys	gtt Val	gat Asp	tta Leu 235	Leu	tgg Tr <u>p</u>	gac Asp	gac Asp	884
50	ctt Leu 240	Phe	ctt Leu	atc Ile	tta Leu	caa Gln 245	Phe	gtt Val	tgg Trp	cat Hìs	aca Thr 250	Ser	gtg Val	gaa Glu	cac	ttt Phe 255	- 932
55	cag Gln	atc	cga Arg	aat Asn	gtg Val 260	Thr	ttt Phe	ggt Gly	ggt Gly	aag Lys 265	Aia	tat Tyr	ctt Leu	gac Asp	cac His 270	Asn	980

	tca Ser	ttt Phe	gac Asp	tac Tyr 275	tca Ser	aat Asn	act Thr	gta Val	atg Met 280	aga Arg	act Thr	ata Ile	aaa Lys	ttg Leu 285	gag Glu	cat His	1028
5	gta Val	cat His	ttc Phe 290	aga Arg	gtg Val	ttt Phe	tac Tyr	att Ile 295	caa Gln	cag Gln	gat Asp	aaa Lys	atc Ile 300	tat Tyr	ttg Leu	ctt Leu	1076
10	ttg Leu	acc Thr 305	aaa Lys	atg Met	gac Asp	ata Ile	gaa Glu 310	aac Asn	ctg Leu	aca Thr	ata Ile	tca Ser 315	aat Asn	gca Ala	caa Gln	atg Met	1124
15	cca Pro 320	cac His	atg Met	ctt Leu	ttc Phe	ccg Pro 325	aat Asn	tat Tyr	cct Pro	acg Thr	aaa Lys 330	ttc Phe	caa Gln	tat Tyr	tta Leu	aat Asn 335	1172
0.0	ttt Phe	gcc Ala	aat Asn	aat Asn	atc Ile 340	tta Leu	aca Thr	gac Asp	gag Glu	ttg Leu 345	ttt Phe	aaa Lys	aga Arg	act Thr	atc Ile 350	caa Gln	1220
20	ctg Leu	cct Pro	cac Eis	ttg Leu 355	aaa Lys	act Thr	ctc Leu	att Ile	ttg Leu 360	aat Asn	ggc	aat Asn	aaa Lys	ctg Leu 365	gaç Glu	aca Thr	1268
25	ctt Leu	tct Ser	tta Leu 370	Val	agt Ser	tgc Cys	ttt Phe	gct Ala 375	Asn	aac Asn	aca Thr	ccc Pro	ttg Leu 380	gaa Glu	cac Eis	ttg Leu	1316
30	gat Asp	ctg Leu 385	Ser	caa Gln	aat Asn	cta Leu	tta Leu 390	Gln	cat His	aaa Lys	aat Asn	gat Asp 395	GIU	aat Asn	tgc Cys	tca Ser	1364
35	tgg Trp 400	Pro	gaa Glu	act Thr	gtg Val	gtc Val 405	Asn	atg Met	aat Asn	ctg Leu	tca Ser 410	Tyr	aat Asn	aaa Lys	ttg Leu	tct Ser 415	1412
4.0	gat Asp	tct Se:	gto Val	ttc Pho	agq Arq 420	у Суз	ttg Leu	pro	: aaa : Lys	agt Ser 425	Ile	caa Gln	ata Ile	ctt Leu	gac Asp 430	cta Leu	1460
40	aat Asr	aat NAsi	aac n Asr	caa Glr 435	ı Ile	c caa e Glr	act Thr	: Val	Pro	aaa Lys	: Glu	ı Thr	: TTE	cat His	. Leu	atg Met	1508
45	gco Ala	tta Lei	a cga ı Arq 450	y Glu	a cta ı Let	a aat 1 Ast	att i Ile	gca Ala 45	a Phe	aat Asr	ttt Phe	cta E Lei	a act 1 Thr 460	. Asi	cto Leu	cct Pro	1556
50	gg: Gl	a tg y Cy. 46	s Se	cat r His	tto s Pho	c agi e Se:	aga r Arc 470	g Le	t toa u Se:	a gti r Val	cto L Le	g aad u Asi 479	J TT6	gaa e Gli	ato 1 Met	aac Asn	1604
55	tte Ph	e Il	t cta e Lea	c ago u Se:	c cc r Pr	a to o Se 48	r re.	u As	t tt: p Pho	t gt [*] e Va:	t cae 1 Gl: 49	n se	c tge	c caq s Gl	g gaa n Glu	gtt Val 495	1652

	aaa Lys	act Thr	cta Leu	aat Asn	gcg Ala 500	gga Gly	aga Arg	aat Asn	cca Pro	ttc Phe 505	cgg Arg	tgt Cys	acc Thr	tgt Cys	gaa Glu 510	tta Leu	1700
5	aaa Lys	aat Asn	ttc Phe	att Ile 515	cag Gln	ctt Leu	gaa Glu	aca Thr	tat Tyr 520	tca Ser	gag, Glu	.gtc Val	atg Met	atg Met 525	gtt Val	gga Gly	1748
10	tgg Trp	tca Ser	gat Asp 530	tca Ser	tao Tyr	acc Thr	tgt Cys	gaa Glu 535	tac Tyr	cct Pro	tta Leu	aac Asn	cta Leu 540	agg Arg	gga Gly	act Thr	1796
15	agg Arg	tta Leu 545	aaa Lys	gac Asp	gtt Val	cat His	ctc Leu 550	cac His	gaa Giu	tta Leu	tct Ser	tgc Cys 555	aac Asn	aca Thr	gct Ala	ctg Leu	1844
20	ttg Jeu 560	att Ile	gtc Val	acc Thr	att Ile	gtg Val 565	gtt Val	att Ile	atg Met	cta Leu	gtt Val 570	ctg Leu	Gly	ttg Leu	gct Ala	gtg Val 575	1892
	gcc Ala	ttc Phe	tgc Cys	tgt Cys	ctc Leu 580	cac His	ttt Phe	gat Asp	ctg Leu	ccc Pro 585	tgg Trp	tat Tyr	ctc Leu	agg Arg	atg Met 590	cta Leu	1940
25	ggt Gly	caa Gln	tgc Cys	aca Thr 395	caa Gln	aca Thr	tgg Trp	cac His	agg Arg 600	gtt Val	agg Arg	aaa Lys	aca Thr	acc Thr 605	caa Gln	gaa Glu	1988
30	caa Gln	ctc Leu	aaç Lys 610	Arg	aat Asn	gtc Val	Arg	ttc Phe 615	His	gca Ala	ttt Phe	att Ile	tca Ser 620	tac Tyr	agt Ser	gaa Glu	2036
35	cat	gat Asp 625	Ser	ctg Leu	tgg Trp	gtg Val	aag Lys 630	Asn	gaa Glu	ttg Leu	ato	Pro 635	Asn	cta Leu	gag Glu	aag Lys	2084
4.0	gaa Glu 640	Asp	ggt Gly	tct Ser	ato Ile	Leu 645	Ile	tgc Cys	ctt Leu	tat Tyr	gaa Glu 650	Ser	tac Tyr	ttt Phe	gac Asp	Pro 655	2132
40	ggc Gly	aaa Lys	ago Ser	att : Ile	agt Ser 660	Glu	aat Asr	ı Ile	. Val	Ser	Phe	att Ile	: Glu	Lys	Ser	tat Tyr	2180
45	aag Lys	tco Ser	ato	ttt Phe 673	· Val	ttg Lev	tct Ser	ccc Pro	aac Asr 680	Phe	gto Val	cag L Glr	; aat n Asn	gag Glu 685	Trp	tgc Cys	2228
50	cat His	tat Tyi	gaa Glu 690	ı Phe	tac Ty	ttt Phe	gco Ala	c cac a His 695	Hi5	aat Asr	cto Le	tto Phe	cat His 700	GLU	a aat 1 Asr	tct Ser	2276
55	ga1 Ası	cat His 705	s Ile	a att	cti Le	ato Ile	tta Lei 710	u Lei	g gaa 1 Glu	e ccc	ati	t cca e Pro 715	o Pue	tate Ty	tgo Cys	att ile	2324

	ccc acc agg tat cat aaa ctg aaa gct ctc ctg gaa aaa aaa gca tac 2372 Pro Thr Arg Tyr His Lys Leu Lys Ala Leu Leu Glu Lys Lys Ala Tyr 720 735 736														
5	ttg gaa tgg ccc aag gat agg cgt aaa tgt ggg ctt ttc tgg gca aac 2420 Leu Glu Trp Pro Lys Asp Arg Arg Lys Cys Gly Leu Phe Trp Ala Asn 740 745 . 750														
10	ctt cga gct gct att aat gtt aat gta tta gcc acc aga gaa atg tat 2468 Leu Arg Ala Ala Ile Asn Val Asn Val Leu Ala Thr Arg Glu Met Tyr 755 760 765														
15	gaa ctg cag aca ttc aca gag tta aat gaa gag tct cga ggt tct aca 2516 Glu Leu Gln Thr Phe Thr Glu Leu Asn Glu Glu Ser Arg Gly Ser Thr 770 775 780														
	atc tct ctg atg aga aca gat tgt cta taaaatcccz cagtccttgg 2563 Ile Ser Leu Met Arg Thr Asp Cys Leu 785 790														
20	gaagttgggg accacataca ctgttgggat gtacattgat acaaccttta tgatggcaat 262														
tigacaatat tiattaaaat aaaaaatggt tatteeette atateagtit etagaaggat 2683															
	ttctaagaat gtatcctata gaaacacctt cacaagttta taagggctta tggaaaaagg 2743														
25	tgttcatccc aggattgttt ataatcatga aaaatgtggc caggtgcagt ggctcactct 2803														
30	tgtaatccca gcactatggg aggccaaggt gggtgaccca cgaggtcaag agatggagac 2863														
50	carcetggee aacatggtga aaccetgtet etactaaaaa tacaaaaatt agetgggegt 2923														
	gatggtgcac geetgtagte ecagetaett gggaggetga ggeaggagaa tegettgaac 2983														
35	cogggaegtg geagttgeag tgagetgaga tegageeact geactecage etggtgaeag 3043														
	3046 agc														
40	MRLIRNIYIFCSIVMTAEGDAPELPEERELMTNCSNMSLRKVPADLTPATTTLDLSYNLLFQLQSSDFH 40 SVSKLRVLILCHNRIQQLDLKTFEFNKELRYLDLSNNRLKSVTWYLLAGLRYLDLSFNDFDTMPICEEA GNMSHLEILGLSGAKIQKSDFQKIAHLHLNTVFLGFRTLPHYEEGSLPILNTTKLHIVLPMDTNFWVLL RDGIKTSKILEMTNIDGKSQFVSYEMQRNLSLENAKTSVLLLNKVDLLWDDLFLILQFVWHTSVEHFQI RNVTFGGKAYLDHNSFDYSNTVMRTIKLEHVHFRVFYIQQDKIYLLTKMDIENLTISNAQMFHKLFPN YPTKFQYLNFANNILTDELFKRTIQLPHLKTLILNGNKLETLSLVSCFANNTPLEHLDLSONLLQHKND														
4 5 50	YPTKFQYLNFANNICTDELFRRTTQLPHIKTBIBNOMKIB TO MAKETIHLMALRELNIAFNFLTDLPG ENCSWPETVVNMNLSYNKLSDSVFRCLPKSIQILDLNNNQIQTVPKETIHLMALRELNIAFNFLTDLPG ENCSWPETVVNMNLSYNKLSDSVFRCLPKSIQILDLNNNQIQTVPKETHLMALRELNIAFNFLTDLPG CSHFSRLSVLNIEMNFILSPSLDFVQSCQEVKTLNAGRNPFRCTCELKNFIQLETYSEVMNVGWSDSYT CSHFSRLSVLNIEMNFLLSCNTALLIVTIVVIMLVLGLAVAFCCLHFDLPWYLRMLGQCTQTWHRVR KTTQEQLKRNVRFHAFISYSEHDSLWVKNELIPNLEKEDGSILICLYESYFDPGKSISENIVSFIEKSY KSIFVLSPNFVQNEWCHYEFYFAHHNLFHENSDHIILILLEPIPFYCIPTRYHKLKALLEKKAYLEWPK DRRKCGLFWANLRAAINVNVLATREMYELQTFTELNEESRGSTISLMRTDCL														

	Table 9: Partial nucleotide and amino acid sequences (see SEQ ID NO: 21 and 22) of a mammalian, e.g., primate, human, DNAX Toll like Receptor 9 (DTLR9).																
5	AAG Lys 1	AAC Asn	TCC Ser	AAA Lys	GAA Glu 5	AAC Asn	CTC Leu	CAG Gln	TTT Phe	CAT His 10	Ala	TTT Phe	ATT Ile	TCA Ser	TAT Tyr 15	AGT Ser	48
10	GAA Glu	CAT His	GAT Asp	TCT Ser 20	GCC Ala	TGG Trp	GTG Val	AAA Lys	AGT Ser 25	GAA Glu	TTG Leu	GTA Val	CCT Pro	TAC Tyr 30	CTA Leu	GAA Glu	96
15	AAA Lys	GAA Glu	GAT Asp 35	ATA Ile	CAG Gln	ATT Ile	TGT Cys	CTT Leu 40	CAT His	GAG Glu	AGA Arg	AAC Asn	TTT Phe 45	GTC Val	CCT Pro	GGC Gly	144
	AAG Lys	AGC Ser 50	ATT	GTG Val	GAA Glu	AAT Asn	ATC Ile 55	ATC Ile	AAC Asn	TGC Cys	ATT Ile	GAG Glu 60	AAG Lys	AGT Ser	TAC Tyr	AAG Lys	192
20	TCC Ser 65	Ile	TTT Phe	GTT Val	TTG Leu	TCT Ser 70	CCC	AAC Asn	TTT Phe	GTC Val	CAG Gl.n 75	AGT Ser	GAG Glu	TGG Trp	TGC Cys	CAT Eis 80	240
25	TAC Tyr	GAA Glu	CTC Leu	TAT Tyr	TTT Phe 85	Ala	CAT His	CAC His	AAT Asn	CTC Leu 90	Phe	CAT His	GAA Glu	GGA Gly	TCT Ser 95	ASN	288
30	AAC Asn	TTA Lev	ATC	CTC Leu 100	Ile	TTA Leu	CTG Leu	GAA Glu	CCC Pro	Ile	CCA Pro	CAG Gln	AAC Asn	AGC Ser 110	Ile	CCC	336
35	AAC Asn	AAG Lys	TAC Tyz 115	: His	: AAG : Lys	CTC Lev	AAG Lys	GCT Ala 120	. Leu	ATC Met	ACG Thr	CAG Gln	CGG Arg	Thr	TAT Tyr	TTG Leu	384
	CAG Glr	TG0 Trp	Pro	AAC Lys	GAG	AAF 1 Lys	AGC Ser 135	Lys	A CGI S Arç	GGC	CTC	TT1 Phe 140	Tr	GCT Ala	! •		426
40	A																427

KNSKENLQFHAFISYSEHDSAWVKSELVPYLEKEDIQICLHERNFVPGKSIVENIINCIEKSYKSIFVLSPNI SEWCHYELYFAHHNLFHEGSNNLILILLEPIPQNSIPNKYHKLKALMTQRTYLQWPKEKSKRGLFWA

Further primate, e.g., human DTLR9 (SEQ ID NO: 40 and 41):

aagaatttgg actcatatca agatgctctg aagaagaaca accctttagg atagccactg 60

- 5 caacatc atg acc aaa gac aaa gaa cct att gtt aaa agc ttc cat ttt 109 Met Thr Lys Asp Lys Glu Pro Ile Val'Lys Ser Phe His Phe -30 -25 -20
- gtt tgc ctt atg atc ata ata gtt gga acc aga atc cag ttc tcc gac 15

 10 Val Cys Leu Met Ile Ile Ile Val Gly Thr Arg Ile Gln Phe Ser Asp

 -15 -10 -5
- gga aat gaa ttt gca gta gac aag tca aaa aga ggt ctt att cat gtt 205 Gly Asn Glu Phe Ala Val Asp Lys Ser Lys Arg Gly Leu Ile His Val 15 -1 1 5 10 15
 - cca aaa gac cta ccg ctg aaa acc aaa gtc tta gat atg tct cag aac 253
 Pro Lys Asp Leu Pro Leu Lys Thr Lys Val Leu Asp Met Ser Gln Asn
 20 25 30
- 20
 tac atc gct gag ctt cag gtc tct gac atg agc ttt cta tca gag ttg
 Tyr Ile Ala Glu Leu Gln Val Ser Asp Met Ser Phe Leu Ser Glu Leu
 35
- 25 aca gtt ttg aga ctt tcc cat aac aga atc cag cta ctt gat tta agt 349
 Thr Val Leu Arg Leu Ser His Asn Arg Ile Gln Leu Leu Asp Leu Ser
 50 55 60
- gtt ttc aag ttc aac cag gat tta gaa tat ttg gat tta tct cat aat 397
 30 Val Phe Lys Phe Asn Gln Asp Leu Glu Tyr Leu Asp Leu Ser His Asn
 65 70 75
- cag ttg caa aag ata tcc tgc cat cct att gtg agt ttc agg cat tta 445 Gln Leu Gln Lys Ile Ser Cys His Pro Ile Val Ser Phe Arg His Leu 35 80 85 90 95
 - gat ctc tca ttc aat gat ttc aag gcc ctg ccc atc tgt aag gaa ttt 493
 Asp Leu Ser Phe Asn Asp Phe Lys Ala Leu Pro Ile Cys Lys Glu Phe
 100 105 110
- ggc aac tta tca caa ctg aat ttc ttg gga ttg agt gct atg aag ctg

 Gly Asn Leu Ser Gln Leu Asn Phe Leu Gly Leu Ser Ala Met Lys Leu

 115 120 125
- caa aaa tta gat ttg ctg cca att gct cac ttg cat cta agt tat atc 589
 Gln Lys Leu Asp Leu Leu Pro Ile Ala His Leu His Leu Ser Tyr Ile
 130 135 140
- ctt ctg gat tta aga aat tat tat ata aaa gaa aat gag aca gaa agt. 637

 50 Leu Leu Asp Leu Arg Asn Tyr Tyr Ile Lys Glu Asn Glu Thr Glu Ser

 145 150 155
- cta caa att ctg aat gca aaa acc ctt cac ctt gtt ttt cac cca act
 Leu Gln Ile Leu Asn Ala Lys Thr Leu His Leu Val Phe His Pro Thr
 55 160 165 170 175

	agt Ser	tta Leu	ttc Phe	Ala	atc Ile 180	caa Gln	gtg Val	aac Asn	ata Ile	tca Ser 185	gtt Val	aat Asn	act Thr	tta Leu	ggg Gly 190	tgc Cys	733
5	tta Leu	caa Gln	ctg Leu	act Thr 195	aat Asn	att Ile	aaa Lys	ttg Leu	aat Asn 200	gat Asp	gac Asp [,]	aac Asn	tgt Cys	caa Gln 205	gtt Val	ttc Phe	781
10	att Ile	aaa Lys	ttt Phe 210	tta Leu	tca. Ser	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	acc Thr 215	aga Arg	ggt Gly	cca Pro	acc Thr	tta Leu 220	ctg Leu	aat Asr	ttt Phe	829
15	acc Thr	ct <i>c</i> Leu 225	aac Asn	cac His	ata Ile	gaa Glu	acg Thr 230	act Thr	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	tgc Cys	ctg Leu 235	gtc Val	aga Arg	gtc Val	ttt Phe	877
20	caa Gln 240	ttt Phe	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	ccc Pro	aaa Lys 245	cct Pro	gtg Val	gaa Glu	tat Tyr	ctc Leu 250	aat Asn	att Ile	tac Tyr	aat Asn	tta Leu 255	925
20	aca Thr	ata Ile	att Ile	gaa Glu	agc Ser 260	att Ile	cgt Arg	gaa Glu	gaa Glu	gat Asp 265	ttt Phe	act Thr	tat Tyr	tct Ser	aaa Lys 270	acg Thr	973
25	aca Thr	ttg Leu	aaa Lys	gca Ala 275	ttg Leu	aca Thr	ata Ile	gaa Glu	cat His 280	Ile	acg Thr	aac Asn	caa Gln	gtt Val 285	ttt Phe	ctg Leu	1021
30	ttt Phe	tca Ser	cag Gln 290	Thr	gct Ala	ttg Leu	tac Tyr	acc Thr 295	Val	ttt Phe	tct Ser	gag Glu	atg Met 300	aac Asn	att	atg Met	1069
35	atg Met	tta Leu 305	Thr	att Ile	tca Ser	gat : Asp	aca Thr 310	Pro	ttt Phe	ata Ile	cac His	ato Met 315	ctg Leu	tgt Cys	cet Pro	cat His	1117
40	gca Ala 320	Pro	ago Ser	aca Thr	tto Phe	aag Lys 325	Phe	ttç Lev	aac Asr	ttt Phe	acc Thr 330	Glr	aac Asn	gtt Val	ttc Phe	aca Thr 335	1165
40	gat Asp	agt Ser	: att	tit Phe	gaa Glu 340	ı Lys	tgt Cys	t tco	aco Thi	tta Lev 345	ı Val	aaa L Lys	ttg Leu	gag Glu	aca Thr 350	ctt Leu	1213
45	ato Ile	tta Lei	a caa ı Glr	a aag n Lys 355	: Ası	gga Gly	tta / Le	a aaa i Lys	a gad Asp 360) Lev	tto Phe	c aaa e Lys	a gta s Val	ggt Gl ₃ 365	, rer	atg Met	1261
50	acç Thi	g aaq C Lys	g gat s As <u>r</u> 370) Met	g cct	t tot Sea	t ttq c Lei	g gaa u Glu .37!	u Ile	a cto	g gat ı As <u>ı</u>	t gti p Val	ago l Ser 380	Tr	g aat o Asi	tct Ser	1309
55	tto Lei	g gaa 1 Gl 38	u Sei	t ggt r Gly	aga Arq	a cat g His	t aaa s Lya 39	s Gl	a aa u As	s tge n Cy:	act	t tg r Tr 39	p Val	gaq Gl	g agt ı Sei	ata Ile	1357

	gtg gt Val Va 400	al I	Leu i	Asn :	Leu	ser 405	Ser	ASN	MEC	ren	410	asp .				415	1405
5	tgt t Cys L	ta d eu 1	cct Pro	ccc Pro	agg Arg 420	atc Ile	aag Lys	gta Val	ctt Leu	gat Asp 425	ctt Leu	cac His	agc a Ser A		aa ys 130	ata Ile	1453
10	aag a Lys S	igc Ser	gtt Val	cct Pro 435	aaa. Lys	caa Gln	gtc Val	gta Val	aaa Lys 440	ctg Leu	gaa Glu	gct Ala	men.	caa (Gln (gaa Glu	ctc Leu	1501
15	aat q Asn \	gtt Val	gct Ala 450	ttc Phe	aat Asn	tct Ser	tta Leu	act Thr 455	Asp	ctt Leu	cct Pro	gga Gly	tgt (Cys (460	ggc	agc Ser	ttt Phe	1549
	Ser S	agc Ser 465	ctt Leu	tct Ser	gta Val	ttg Leu	atc Ile 470	-те	gat Asp	cac His	aat Asn	tca Ser 475	gtt Val	tcc Ser	cac His	cca Pro	1597
20	tcg Ser :	gct Ala	gat Asp	ttc Phe	ttc Phe	cag Gln 485	Ser	tgc Cys	cag Gln	aag Lys	atg Met 490	g agg : Arg)	tca Ser	ata Ilc	aaa Lys	gca Ala 495	1645
25	Gly	gac Asp	aat Asn	cca Pro	ttc Phe 500	Gin	tgt Cys	aco Thr	tgt Cys	gag Glu 505	ne c	a aga ı Arg	gaa Glu	ttt Phe	gtc Val 510	aaa Lys	1693
30	aat Asn	ata Ile	gac Asp	caa Gln 515	, Val	tca Sei	agt Set	t gaa r Glu	a çte ı Val	r ne	a gaq u Gl	n GJA	tgg Trp	cct Pro 525	gat Asp	tct Ser	1741
35	tat Tyr	aag Lys	tgt Cys 530	zAs	tac p Ty	e cca	a ga o Gl	a ag u Se 53	r Ty	t age	ā gg g Gl	a ago y Ser	cca Pro 540	ren cps	aag Lys	gac Asp	1789
	ttt Phe	cac His	s Me	g tci t Se:	t gaa	a tt u Le	a tc u Se 55	т Су	c aa s As	c at n Il	a ac e Th	t ctg ir Let 555	, neu	atc	gto Val	acc Thr	1837
40	atc Ile 560	Gl	t gc y Al	c ac a Th	c at r Me	g ct t Le 56	u va	g tt il Le	g gc	t gt a Va	g ac 1 Th 57	II VO.	g acc l Thr	Ser	cto Let	tgc Cys 575	1885
45	atc Ile	ta:	c tt r Le	g ga u As	t ct p Le 58	u Pr	c to	g ta p Ty	t ct /r Le	c ag eu Ar 58	y Me	eg gte et Va	g tgc l Cys	caç Glr	tg Tr 59	g acc p Thr 0	1933
50	cag Gln	ac Th	t cg r Ar	g cg g Ar 59	g Ar	g gc	c aç .a Aı	gg aa cg As	511 I.	ta co le Pi DO	co to	ta ga eu Gl	a gaa u Glu	cto Let 60	-	a aga n Arg	1981
55	aac Asr	ct Le	c ca eu Gl 61	.n Pt	t ca ne Hi	it go .s Al	et ti la Pi	ne I	tt to le So 15	ca ta er Ty	et a yr S	gt ga er Gl	a cat u Hi: 62		t to p Se	t gcc r Ala	2029

	tgg gtg a Trp Val L 625	aa agt ys Ser	gaa t Glu L	tg gta eu Val 630	cct Pro	tac Tyr	cta Leu	gaa Glu	aaa Lys 635	gaz Glu	gat Asp	ata Ile		2077
5	att tgt C Ile Cys L 640	tt cat eu His	Glu A	igg aac Arg Asn 545	ttt Phe	gtc Val	cct Pro	ggc Gly 650	aag Lys	agc Ser	att Ile	gtg Val	gaa Glu 655	2125
10	aat atc a Asn Ile I	itc aac lle Asn	tgc a Cys I 660	att gag Ile Glu	aag Lys	agt Ser	tac Tyr 665	aag Lys	tcc Ser	atc Ile	ttt Phe	gtt Val 670	ttg Leu	2173
15	tot coc a Ser Pro P	Asn Phe 675	Val (Gin Ser	GIU	680	Cys	птэ	TÄT	010	685	-1-		2221
	gcc cat (cac aat His Asn 690	ctc i	ttt cat Phe His	gaa Glu 695	. сту	tct Ser	aat Asn	aac Asn	tta Leu 700	atc Ile	ctc Leu	atc Ile	2269
20	tta ctg Leu Leu 705	Glu Pro	lle	Pro GL:	n Asn D	. Ser	TTE	PIO	715	nys	171			2317
25	ctg aag Leu Lys 720	Ala Leu	ı Met	725	n Arc	; Tnr	ryr	730)	ıııp	110	-10	735	2365
30	aaa agc Lys Ser	aaa cgt Lys Arg	g ggg g Gly 740	ctc tt Leu Ph	t tgg e Try	g gct p Ala	: aac : Asn 745	1 776	aga Arç	gcc Ala	gct Ala	Phe		2413
35	atg aaa Met Lys	Leu Th	r Leu 5	Val Th	r Gl	u Asr 760	n Asi O	n Asi	p va.	r pås	765	•		2455
	taaaaaa													
40	tacagtc													
4 .0	taacaaa													
	agagaca													
45	gagtaaa	tgc tca	gtttt	tc ago	cctc	tc c	actc	tgct	t tc	CCBE	atgg	att	ctgrrg	2760
	tgaag													2.00

MTKDKEPIVKSFHFVCLMIIIVGTRIQPSDGNEFÄVDKSKRGLIHVPKDLPLKTKVLDMSQNYIAELQV
SDMSFLSELTVLRLSHNRIQLLDLSVFKFNQDLEYLDLSHNQLQKISCHPIVSFRHLDLSFNDFKALPI
CKEFGNLSQLNFLGLSAMKLQKLDLLPIAHLHLSYILLDLRNYYIKENETESLQILNAKTLHLVFHPTS
LFAIQVNISVNTLGCLQLTNIKLNDDNCQVFIKFLSELTRGPTLLNFTLNHIETTWKCLVRVFQFLWPK
PVEYLNIYNLTIIESIREEDFTYSKTTLKALTIEHITNQVFLFSQTALYTVFSEMNIMMLTISDTPFIH
MLCPHAPSTFKFLNFTQNVFTDSIFEKCSTLVKLETLILQKNGLKDLFKVGLMTKDMPSLEILDVSWNS
LESGRHKENCTWVESIVVLNLSSNMLTDSVFRCLPPRIKVLDLHSNKIKSVPKQVVKLEALQELNVAFN
SLTDLPGCGSFSSLSVLIIDHNSVSHPSADFFQSCQKMRSIKAGDNPFQCTCELREFVKNIDQVSSEVL
EGWPDSYKCDYPESYRGSPLKDFHMSELSCNITLLIVTIGATMLVLAVTVTSLCIYLDLPWYLRMVCQW
TQTRRRARNIPLEELQRNLQFHAFISYSEHDSAWVKSELVPYLEKEDIQICLHERNFVPGKSIVENIIN
CIEKSYKSIFVLSPNFVQSEWCHYELYFAHHNLFHEGSNNLILILLEPIPQNSIPNKYHKLKALMTQRT
YLQWPKEKSKRGLFWANIRAAFNMKLTLVTENNDVKS

Table 10: Nucleotide and amino acid sequences (see SEQ ID NO: 23 and 24) of a manmalian, e.g., primate, human, DNAX Toll like Receptor 10 (DTLR1C). Nucleotides 54, 103, and 345 are designated A; each may be A or G; nucleotide 313 designated G, may be G or T; and nucleotides 316, 380, 407, and 408 designated C; each may be A, C, G, or T. 48 Ala Ser Thr Cys Ala Trp Pro Gly Phe Pro Gly Gly Gly Lys Val 10 GGC GAA ATG AGG ATG CCC TGC CCT ACG ATG CCT TCG TGG TCT TCG ACA 96 Gly Glu Met Arg Met Pro Cys Pro Thr Met Pro Ser Trp Ser Ser Thr 15 AAA CGC AGA GCG CAG TGG CAG ACT GGG TGT ACA ACG AGC TTC GGG GGC 144 Lys Arg Arg Ala Gln Trp Gln Thr Gly Cys Thr Thr Ser Phe Gly Gly 40 AGC TGG AGG AGT GCC GTG GGC GCT GGG CAC TCC GCC TGT GCC TGG AGG 192 Ser Trp Arg Ser Ala Val Gly Ala Gly His Ser Ala Cys Ala Trp Arg 20 55 AAC GCG ACT GGC TGC CTG GCA AAA CCC TCT TTG AGA ACC TGT GGG CCT 240 Asn Ala Thr Gly Cys Leu Ala Lys Pro Ser Leu Arg Thr Cys Gly Pro 25 CGG TCT ATG GCA GCC GCA AGA CGC TGT TTG TGC TGG CCC ACA CGG ACC 283 Arg Ser Met Ala Ala Ala Arg Arg Cys Leu Cys Trp Pro Thr Arg Thr 85 30 GGG TCA GTG GTC TCT TGC GCG CCA GTT UTC CTG CTG GCC CAG CAG CGC 336 Gly Ser Val Val Ser Cys Ala Pro Val Leu Leu Ala Gin Gin Arg 105 35 CTG CTG GAA GAC CGC AAG GAC GTC GTG GTG GTG ATC CTA ACG CCT 384 Leu Leu Glu Asp Arg Lys Asp Val Val Val Leu Val Ile Leu Thr Pro 120 GAC GGC CAA GCC TCC CGA CTA CCC GAT GCG CTG ACC AGC GCC TCT GCC 432 Asp Gly Gln Ala Ser Arg Leu Pro Asp Ala Leu Thr Ser Ala Ser Ala 40 130 135 140 GCC AGA GTG TCC TCT GGC CCC ACC AGC CCA GTG GTC GCC CAG CTT 480 Ala Arg Val Ser Ser Ser Gly Pro Thr Ser Pro Val Val Ala Gln Leu 45 155 CTG ASG CCA GCA TGC ATG GCC CTG ACC AGG GAC AAC CAC CAC TTC TAT 528 Leu Arg Pro Ala Cys Met Ala Teu Thr Arg Asp Asn His His Phe Tyr 170 50 AAC CGG AAC ITC TGC CAG GGA ACC CAC GGC CGA ATA GCC GTG AGC CGG 576 Asn Arg Asn Phe Cys Gln Gly Thr His Gly Arg Ile Ala Val Ser Arg 185

				A CAC CTA ACA r His Leu Thr		
5	ATC TGACCAAC	CAC ATGCTCGC	CA CCCTCACC	AC ACACC .		662
10	RTCGPRSMAAAI	rrclcwptrtgs	VV SCAPVLLLA(VILTPDGQASRI	Cawrnatgclakpsl PDALTSASAARVSSS
15	nucleotide		ed A, may b			33 and 34); 1171 and 1172
•				G CTG GAT GTC g Leu Asp Val 10		
20				T TCC AAG GCC e Ser Lys Ala 5		
25	-	Leu Ser Ala		C AAG ACA GTG u Lys Thr Val		
30				A ATA CTA GAT n Ile Leu Asp 60		
35			Gly Ala Al	C TTT ATG GAC a Phe Met Asp 75		
				C AGC CGG GTG o Ser Arg Val 90		
40		Leu Gln Gly	Leu Ser Il	C TTT GCA CAG e Phe Ala Gln 5	Asp Leu Arg	
45		Glu Ala Leu		C TGT TTC GCC p Cys Phe Ala		
50				C ATG CTG CAT o Met Leu His 140		
55			Phe His Le	G TGC CTG GCC u Cys Leu Ala 155		

5	-											ÇTG Leu		_			528
3												GCA Ala					576
10												GGG Gly					624
15							•					GGC Gly 220					672
20												AAG Lys					720 .
25	-											CGC Arg	_				768
												GAC Asp					816
30												TAC Tyr					864
35												CCC Pro 300					912
40												GCC Ala					960
45												GGA Gly					1008
																CTGCC	1068
														iAG (JAGG(lactca	1128
50	ATA	AATG(TA (CCGA	AGGC?	ra az	AAAA	YAAA?	AA.	\AAA!	LAAA	AAC	CA				1173

LPAGTRLRRLDVSCNSISFVAPGFFSKAKELRELNLSANALKTVDHSNFGPLASALQILDVSANPLHCACGAAFM DFLLEVQAAVPGLPSRVKCGSPGQLQGLSIFAQDLRLCLDEALSNDCFALSLLAVALGLGVPMLHHLCGWDLWYC FHLCLAWLPWRGRQSGRDEDALPYDAFVVFDKTQSAVADWVYNELRGQLEECRGRWALRLCLEERDWLPGKTLPE NLWASVYGSRKTLFVLAHTDRVSGLLRASFLLAQQRLLEDRKDVVVLVILSPDGRRSRY.RLRQRLCRQSVLLWP HCPSGQRSFWAQLGMALTRDNHHFYNRNFCQGPTAE

5

	Further	prima	ite, e.	g., h	uman	ı, DI	LR10	(SE	O II	NO:	42	and	43):		
10	atg ccc Met Pro	Met L	ag tgg Sys Trp -45	agt Ser	GJ A GG A	tgg Trp	agg Arg -40	tgg Trp	agc Ser	tgç Trp	ggg Gly	ccg Pro -35	gcc Ala	act Thr	48
15	cac aca His Thr														96
20	ccg ctg Pro Leu ~15														144
25	ctg ggt Leu Gly 1														192
	ctg gtg Leu Val	aac t Asn (tgc aac Cys Asn 20	tgg Trp	ctg Leu	ttc Phe	ctg Leu 25	aag Lys	tct Ser	gtg Val	ccc Pro	cac His 30	ttc Phe	tcc Ser	240
30	atg gca Met Ala	gca c Ala E 35	ccc egt Pro Arg	ggc Gly	aat Asn	gtc Val 40	acc Thr	agç Ser	ett Leu	t.cc Ser	ttg Leu 45	tcc Ser	tcc Ser	aac Asn	288
35	cgc atc Arg Ile 50	His H	cac ctc His Leu	cat H i s	gat Asp 55	tct Ser	gac Asp	ttt Phe	gcc Ala	cac His 60	ctg Leu	ecc Pro	agc Ser	ctg Leu	336
40	egg cat Arg His 65	ctc : Leu A	aac etc Asn Leu	aag Lys 70	tgg Trp	aac Asn	tgc Cys	ccg Pro	ccg Pro 75	gtt Val	ggc Gly	ctc Leu	agc Ser	ece Pro 80	384
45	atg cac Met His	tto o	cec tgc Fro Cys 85	His	atg Met	acc Thr	atc Ile	gag Glu 90	ccc Pro	agc Ser	acc Thr	tts Phe	ttg Leu 95	gct Ala	432
47	gtg c c c Val Pro	Thr 1	ctg gaa Leu Glu 100	gag Glu	cta Leu	aac Asn	ctg Leu 105	agc Ser	tac Tyr	aac Asn	aac Asn	atc Ile 110	atg Met	act Thr	480
50	gig cct Val Pro	gcg o Ala 1 115	ctg ccc Leu Pro	aaa Lys	tcc Ser	ctc Leu 120	ata Ile	tcc Ser	ctg Leu	tcc Ser	ctc Leu 125	agc Ser	cat .His	acc Thr	528
55	aac ato Asn Ile 130	Leu l	atg cta Met Leu	gac Asp	tct Ser 135	Al a	agc Ser	ctc Leu	gcc Ala	ggc Gly 140	ctg Leu	cat Kis	gcc Ala	ctg Leu	576

	cgc Arg 145	ttc Phe	cta Leu	ttc Phe	atg Met	gac Asp 150	ggc Gly	aac Asn	tgt Cys	tat Tyr	tac Tyr 155	aag Lys	aac Asn	ccc Pro	tgc Cys	agg Arg 160	624
5	cag Gln	gca Ala	ctg Leu	gag Glu	gtg Val 165	gcc Ala	ccg Pro	ggt Gly	gcc Ala	ctc Leu 170	ctt Leu	ggc Gly	ctg Leu	ggc Gly	aac Asn 175	ctc Leu	672
10	acc Thr	cac His	ctg Leu	tca Ser 180	ctc Leu	aag Lys	tac Tyr	aac Asn	aac Asn 185	ctc Leu	act Thr	gtg Val	gtg V al	ccc Pro 190	egc Arg	aac Asn	720
15	ctg Leu	cct Pro	tcc Ser 195	agc Ser	ctg Leu	gag Glu	tat Tyr	ctg Leu 200	ctg Leu	ttg Leu	tcc Ser	tac Tyr	aac Asn 205	cgc Arg	atc Iie	gtc Val	768
20	aaa Lys	ctg Leu 210	gcg Ala	cct Pro	gag Glu	gac Asp	ctg Leu 215	gcc Ala	aat Asn	ctg Leu	acc Thr	gcc Ala 220	ctg Leu	cgt Arg	gtg Val	ctc Leu	816
20	gat Asp 225	gtg Val	ggc Gly	gga Gly	aat Asn	tgc Cys 230	egc Arg	cgc Arg	tgc Cys	gac Asp	cac His 235	gct Ala	ccc Pro	aac Asn	ccc Pro	tgc Cys 240	864
25	atg Met	gag Glu	tgc Cys	cct Pro	cgt Arç 245	cac	ttc Phe	ccc Pro	cag Gln	cta Leu 250	His	ccc Pro	gat Asp	acc Thr	ttc Phe 255	agc Ser	912
30	cac His	ctg Leu	agc Ser	cgt Arg 260	ctt Leu	gaa Glu	ggc Gly	ctg Leu	gtg Val 265	ttg Leu	aag Lys	gac Asp	agt Ser	tct Ser 270	ctc Leu	tcc Ser	960
35	tgg Trp	ctg Leu	aat Asn 275	Ala	agt Ser	tgg Trp	ttc Phe	cgt Arg 280	Gl y	ctg Leu	gga Gly	aac Asn	ctc Leu 285	cga Arg	gtg Val	ctg Leu	1008
40	gac Asp	ctg Leu 290	Ser	gag Glu	aac Asn	ttc Phe	ctc Leu 295	Tyr	aaa Lys	tgc Cys	atc 11e	act Thr 300	Lys	acc Thr	aag Lys	gcc Ala	1056
₩ .0	ttc Phe 305	Gln	ggc Gly	cta Leu	aca Thr	cag Gln 310	Leu	ego Arg	aag Lys	Leu	aac Asn 315	Leu	tcc Ser	ttc Phe	Asn	tac Tyr 320	1104
45	caa Gln	aag Lys	agg Arg	gtg Val	Ser 325	?he	geo	cac His	ctg Leu	Ser 330	Leu	gcc Ala	cct Pro	tcc Ser	Phe 335	Gly ggg	1152
50	ago Ser	ctg Leu	gto Val	gcc Ala 340	Lev	ı aag Lys	gaç Glu	ctg Leu	gac Asp 345	Met	cac His	ggc Gly	atc Ile	Phe 350	Phe	cgc Arg	1200
55	tca Ser	cto Lev	gat Asp 355	Glu	acc Thr	acg Thr	cto Lev	cgg Arg 360	Pro	cto Lev	g gcc n Ala	e ege Arg	ctg Leu 365	Pro	atg Met	ctc Leu	1248

	cag Gln	act Thr 370	ctg Leu	cgt Arg	ctg Leu	Gin	atg Met 375	aac Asn	ttc Phe	atc Ile	aac Asn	cag Gln 380	gcc Ala	cag Gln	ctc Leu	ggc Gly	1296
5	atc Ile 385	ttc Phe	agg Arg	gcc Ala	ttc Phe	cct Pro 390	ggc Gly	ctg Leu	cgc Arg	tac Tyr	gtg Val 395	gac 'Asp	ctg Leu	tcg Ser	gac Asp	aac Asn 400	1344
10	ege Arg	atc Ile	agc Ser	gga Gly	gct Ala 405	tcg Se r	gag Glu	ctg Leu	aca Thr	gcc Ala 410	acc Thr	atg Met	GJA GGG	gag Glu	gca Ala 415	gat Asp	1392
15	gga Gly	ggg Gly	gag Glu	aag Lys 420	gtc Val	tgg Trp	ctg Leu	cag Gln	cct Pro 425	ggg Gly	gac Asp	ctt Leu	gct Ala	ccg Pro 430	gcc Ala	cca Pro	1440
20	gtg Val	gac Asp	act Thr 435	ccc Pro	agc Ser	tct Ser	gaa Glu	gac Asp 440	ttc Phe	agg Arg	ccc Pro	aac Asn	tgc Cys 445	agc Ser	acc Thr	ctc Leu	1488
20	aac Asn	ttc Phe 450	Thr	ttg Leu	gat Asp	ctg Leu	tca Ser 455	cgg Arg	aac Asn	aac Asn	ctg Leu	gtg Val 460	acc Thr	gtg Val	cag Glm	ccg Pro	1536
25	gag Glu 465	atg Met	ttt Phe	gcc Ala	cag Gln	ctc Leu 470	tcg Ser	cac His	ctg Leu	cag Gln	tgc Cys 475	ctg Leu	cgc Arg	ctg Leu	agç Ser	cac His 480	1584
30	aac Asn	tgc Cys	atc Ile	tcg Ser	cag Gln 485	Ala	gtc Val	aat Asn	ggc Gly	tcc Ser 490	cag Gln	ttc Phe	ctg Leu	ccg Pro	ctg Leu 495	acc	1632
35	ggt Gly	ctg Leu	cag Gln	gtg Val 500	Геп	gac Asp	ctg Leu	tcc Ser	cac His 505	Asn	aag Lys	ctg Leu	gac Asp	ctc Leu 510	tac Tyr	cac His	1680
40	gag Glu	cac His	tca Ser 515	Phe	acg Thr	gag Glu	cta Leu	cca Pro 520	Arg	ctg Leu	gag Glu	gcc Ala	ctg Leu 525	Asp	ctc Leu	agc Ser	1728
¥0	tac Tyr	aac Asr 530	ı Ser	cag Gln	ccc Pro	ttt Phe	ggc Gl _y 535	Met	g cag : Glπ	ggc Gly	gto Val	ggc .Gly 540	cac His	aac Asn	ttc Phe	agc Ser	1776
45	tto Phe 545	val	g gct L Ala	cac His	cto Lev	g cgc Arg 550	ı Thı	cto Leu	g cgc ı Arg	cac His	cto Lev 555	. Ser	ctg Leu	gcc Ala	cac His	aac Asn 560	1824
50	aac Asr	ato	c cac e His	ago Ser	Caa Glr 565	ı Val	g too L Sea	c Caq	g cag n Glr	teto Lei 570	ı Cys	agt Ser	acg Thr	tc <u>ç</u> Ser	ctg Leu 575	Arg-	1872
55	gco Ala	c cto	g gad 1 Asp	Phe 580	Se	c Gly	aat Asi	t gca	a cto a Lei 583	ı Gly	cat / Hi:	ato s Met	g tgg Trp	gcc Ala 590	1 GIU	gga Gly	1920

	gac Asp	ctc Leu	tat Tyr 595	ctg Leu	cac His	ttc Phe	ttc Phe	caa Gin 600	ggc Gly	ctg Leu	agc Ser	ggt Gly	ttg Leu 605	at <i>c</i> Ile	tgg Trp	ctg Leu	1968
5	gac Asp	ttg Leu 610	tcc Ser	cag Gin	aac Asn	cgc Arg	ctg Leu 615	cac His	acc Thr	ctc Leu	ctg Leu	ccc Pro 620	caa Gln	acc Thr	ctg Leu	cçc Arg	2016
10	aac Asn 625	ctc Leu	ccc Pro	aag Lys	agc Ser	cta 'Leu 630	cag Gln	gtg Val	ctg Leu	cgt Arg	ctc Leu 635	cgt Arg	gac Asp	aat Asn	tac Tyr	ctg Leu 640	2064
15	gcc Ala	tt <i>c</i> Phe	ttt Phe	aag Lys	tgg Trp 645	tgg Trp	agc Ser	ctc Leu	cac Hîs	ttc Phe 650	ctg Leu	ccc Pro	aaa Lys	ctg Leu	gaa Glu 655	gtc Val	2112
20	Leu	Asp	Leu	Ala 660	gga Gly	Asn	Gln	Leu	Lys 665	Ala	Leu	Thr	Asn	Gly 670	Ser	Leu	2160
	₽ro	Ala	Gly 675	Thr	Arg	Leu	Arg	Arg 630	Leu	Asp	Val	5er	Суз 685	Asn	Ser	Ile	2208
25	Ser	Phe 690	Val	Ala	ccc Pro	Gly	Phe 695	Phe	Ser	Lys	Ala	Lys 700	Glu	Leu	Arg	Glu	2256
30	Leu 705	Asn	Leu	Ser	gcc Ala	710	Ala	Leu	Lys	Thr	Val 715	qzA	His	Ser	Trp	Phe 720	2304
35	Gly	Pro	Leu	Ala	agt Ser 725	Ala	Leu	Gln	Ile	Leu 730	Asp	Val	Ser	Ala	Asn 735	Pro	2352
40	Leu	His	Cys	Ala 740	tgt Cys	Gly	Ala	Ala	Phe 745	Met	Asp	Phe	Leu	Leu 750	Glu	Val	2400
	Cag Gln	gct Ala	gcc Ala 755	gtg Val	ccc Pro	ggt Gly	ctg Leu	ccc Pro 760	agc Ser	c g g Arg	gtg Val	aag Lys	tgt Cys 765	ggc ggc	agt Ser	ccg Pro	2448
45	ggc Gly	cag Gln 770	ctc Leu	cag Gln	Gjā	ctc Leu	agc Ser 775	atc Ile	ttt Phe	gca Ala	cag Gln	gac Asp 780	ctg Leu	cgc Arg	ctc Leu	tgc Cys	2496
50	ctg Leu 785	gat Asp	gag Glu	gcc Ala	ctc Leu	tcc Ser 790	tgg Trp	gac Asp	tgt Cys	ttc Phe	gcc Ala 795	ctc Leu	tcg Ser	ctg Leu	ctg Leu	gct Ala 800	2544
55	gtg Val	gct Ala	ctg Leu	ggc Gly	ctg Leu 805	ggt Giy	gtg Val	ccc Pro	Met	ctg Leu 810	cat His	cac His	ct <i>c</i> Leu	tgt Cys	ggc Gly 815	tgg Trp	2592

	gac Asp	ctc Leu	tgg Trp	tac Tyr 820	tgc Cys	ttc Phe	cac His	ctg Leu	tgc Cys 825	ctg Leu	gcc Ala	tgg Trp	ctt Leu	ccc Pro 830	tgg Trp	cgg Arg	2640
5			caa Gln 835														2688
10			ttc Phe														2736
15	gag Glu 865	ctt Leu	cgg	ggg Gly	cag Gln	ctg Leu 870	gag Glu	gag Glu	tġc Cys	cgt Arg	ggg Gly 875	cgc Arg	tgg Trp	gca Ala	ctc Leu	cgc Arg 880	2784
20			ctg Leu														2832
	aac Asn	ctg Leu	tgg Trp	gcc Ala 900	tcg Ser	gtc Val	tat Tyr	ggc Gly	agc Ser 905	cgc Arg	aag Lys	acg Thr	ctg Leu	ttt Phe 910	gtg Val	ctg Leu	2880
25	gcc Ala	cac His	acg Thr 915	gac Asp	Arg	gtc Val	agt Ser	ggt Gly 920	ctc Leu	ttg Jeu	cgc	gcc Ala	agc Ser 925	ttc Phe	ctg Leu	ctg Leu	2928
30	gcc Ala	cag Gln 930	ceg Gln	ege Arg	ctg Leu	ctg Leu	gag Glu 935	gac Asp	cgc Arg	aag Lys	gac Asp	gtc Val 940	gtg Val	gtg Val	ctg Leu	gtg Val	2976
35	atc Ile 945	ctg Leu	agc Sər	cct Pro	gac Asp	ggc Gly 950	cgc Arg	cgc Arg	tcc Ser	c gc Arg	tat Tyr 955	gtg Val	cgg Arg	ctg Leu	cgc Arg	cag Gln 960	3024
40	Arg	ctc Leu	tgc Cys	cgc Arg	cag Gln 965	agt Ser	gtc Val	ctc Leu	ctc Leu	tgg Trp 970	ccc Fro	cac His	cag Gln	ccc Pro	agt Ser 975	ggt Gly	3072
	cag Gln	cgc Arg	agc Ser	ttc Phe 980	tgg Trp	gcc Ala	cag Gln	ctg Leu	ggc Gly 985	atg Met	gcc Ala	ctg Leu	acc Thr	agg Arg 990	gac Asp	aac Asn	3120
45			ttc Phe 995				Asn					Pro				tag	3168

MPMKWSGWRWSWGPATHTALPPPQGFCRSALHPLSLLVQAIMLAMTLALGTLPAFLPCELQPHGLVNCN WLFLKSVPHFSMAAPRGNVTSLSLSSNRIHHLHDSDFAHLPSLRHLNLKWNCPPVGLSPMHFPCHMTIE PSTFLAVPTLEELNLSYNNIMTVPALPKSLISLSLSHTNILMLDSASLAGLHALRFLFMDGNCYYKNPC RQALEVAPGALLGLGNLTHLSLKYNNLTVVPRNLPSSLEYLLLSYNRIVKLAPEDLANLTALRVLDVGG NCRRCDHAPNPCMECPRHFPQLHPDTPSHLSRLEGLVLKDSSLSWLNASWFRGLGNLRVLDLSENFLYK CITKTKAFQGLTQLRKLNLSFNYQKRVSFAHLSLAPSFGSLVALKELDMHGIFFRSLDETTLRPLARLP MLQTLRLQMNFINQAQLGIFRAFFGLRYVDLSDNRISGASELTATMGEADGGEKVWLQPGDLAPAPVDT PSSEDFRPNCSTLNFTLDLSRNNLVTVQPEMFAQLSHLQCLRLSHNCISQAVNGSQFLPLTGLQVLDLS HNKLDLYHEHSFTELPRLEALDLSYNSQPFGMQGVGHNFSFVAHLRTLRHLSLAHNNIHSQVSQQLCST 10 SLRALDFSGNALGHMWAEGDLYLHFFQGLSGLIWLDLSDNRLHTLLPOTLRNLPKSLQVLRLRDNYLAF FKWWSLHFLPKLEVLDLAGNQLKALTNGSLPAGTRLRRLDVSCNSISFVAPGFFSKAKELRELNLSANA LKTVDHSWFGPLASALQILDVSANFLHCACGAAFMDFLLEVQAAVPGLPSRVKCGSPGQLQGLSIFAQD ${\tt LRLCLDEALSWDCFALSLLAVALGLGVPMLHHLCGWDLWYCFHLCLAWLPWRGRQSGRDEDALPYDAFV}$ VPDKTQSAVADWVYNELRGQLEECRGRWALRLCLEERDWLPGKTLFENLWASVYGSRKTLFVLAHTDRV SGLLRASFLLAQQRLLEDRKDVVVLVILSPDGRRSRYVRLRQRLCRQSVLLWPHQPSGQRSFWAQLGMA 15 LTRONHHFYNRNFCOGPTAE

20	partial rodent, e.g., mouse DTLR10 nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:	35):
20	TGGCCCACAC GGACCGCGTC AGTGGCCTCC TGCGCACCAG CTTCCTGCTG GCTCAGCAGC	60
	GCCTGTTGGA AGACCGCAAG GACGTGGTGG TGTTGGTGAT CCTGCGTCCG GATGCCCCAC	120
25	CGTCCCGCTA TGTGCGACTG CGCCAGCGTC TCTGCCGCCA GAGTGTGCTC TTCTGGCCCC	180
	AGCGACCCAA CGGGCAGGGG GGCTTCTGGG CCCAGCTGAG TACAGCCCTG ACTAGGGACA	240
30	ACCGCCACTT CTATAACCAG AACTTCTGCC GGGGACCTAC AGCAGAATAG CTCAGAGCAA	300
30	CAGCTGGAAA CAGCTGCATC TTCATGTCTG GTTCCCGAGT TGCTCTGCCT GCCTTGCTCT	360
	GTCTTACTAC ACCGCTATTT GGCAAGTGCG CAATATATGC TACCAAGCCA CCAGGCCCAC	420
35	GGAGCAAAGG TIGGCTGTAA AGGGTAGTTT TCTTCCCATG CATCTTTCAG GAGAGTGAAG	480
	ATAGACACCA AACCCAC	497
40	Further rodent, e.g., mouse, DTLR10 (SEQ ID NO: 44 and 45):	
	aac ctg tcc ttc aat tac cgc aag aag gta tcc ttt gcc cgc ctc cac Asn Leu Ser Phe Asn Tyr Arg Lys Lys Val Ser Phe Ala Arg Leu His 1 5 10 15	8
45	ctg gca agt tcc ttt aag aac ctg gtg tca ctg cag gag ctg aac atg Leu Ala Ser Ser Phe Lys Asn Leu Val Ser Leu Gln Glu Leu Asn Met 20 25 30	
50	aac ggc atc ttc ttc cgc ttg ctc aac aag tac acg ctc aga tgg ctg 1 Asn Gly Ile Phe Phe Arg Leu Leu Asn Lys Tyr Thr Leu Arg Trp Leu 35 40 45	.44
55	gcc gat ctg ccc aaa ctc cac act ctg cat ctt caa atg aac ttc atc 1 Ala Asp Leu Pro Lys Leu His Thr Leu His Leu Gln Met Asn Phe Ile 50 55 60	.92

	aac Asn 65	cag Gln	gca Ala	cag Gln	ct <i>c</i> Leu	agc Ser 70	atc Ile	ttt Phe	ggt Gly	acc Thr	ttc Phe 75	cga Arg	gcc Ala	ctt Leu	cgc	ttt Phe 80	240
5	gtg Val	gac Asp	ttg Leu	tca Ser	gac Asp 85	aat Asn	cgc Arg	atc Ile	agt Ser	ely Gla Gaa	Pro	tca Ser	acg Thr	ctg Leu	tca Ser 95	gaa Glu	288
10	gcc Ala	acc Thr	cct Pro	gaa Glu 100	gag Glu	gca Ala	gat Asp	gat Asp	gca Ala 105	gag Glu	cag Gln	gag Glu	gag Glu	ctg Leu 110	ttg Leu	tct Ser	336
15	gcg Ala	gat Asp	cct Pro 115	cac His	cca Pro	gct Ala	ccg	ctg Leu 120	agc Ser	acc Thr	cct Pro	gct Ala	tct Ser 125	aag Lys	aac Asn	ttc Phe	384
20	atg Met	gac Asp 130	agg Arg	tgt Cys	aag Lys	aac Asn	ttc Phe 135	aag Lys	ttc Phe	aac Asn	atg Met	gac Asp 140	ctg Leu	tct Ser	cgg Arg	aac Asn	432
	aac Asn 145	ctg Leu	gtg Val	act Thr	atc Ile	aca Thr 150	gca Ala	gag Glu	atg Met	tit Phe	gta Val 155	aat Asn	ctc Leu	tca Ser	cgc Arg	ctc Leu 160	480
25	cag Gln	tgt Cys	ctt Leu	agc Ser	ctg Leu 165	agc Ser	cac His	aac Asn	tca Ser	att Ile 170	gca Ala	cag Gln	gct Ala	gtc Val	aat Asn 175	ggc Gly	528
30	tct Ser	cag Gln	ttc Phe	ctg Leu 180	ccg Pro	ctg Leu	acc Thr	ggt Gly	ctç Leu 185	cag Gln	gtg Val	cta Leu	gac Asp	ctg Leu 190	tcc Ser	cac His	576
35	aat Asn	aag Lys	ctg Leu 195	gac Asp	ctc Leu	tac Tyr	cac His	gag Glu 200	cac His	tca Ser	ttc Phe	acg Thr	gag Glu 205	cta Leu	cca Pró	cga Arg	624
40	ctg Leu	gag Glu 210	gcc Ala	ctg Leu	gac Asp	ctc Leu	agc Ser 215	tac Tyr	aac Asn	agc Ser	cag Gln	ccc Pro 220	ttt Phe	agc Ser	atg Met	aag Lys	672
10	ggt Gly 225	ata Ile	ggc Gly	cac His	aat Asn	ttc Phe 230	agt Ser	ttt Phe	gtg Val	acc Thr	cat His 235	ctg Leu	tcc Ser	atg Met	cta Leu	cag Gln 240	720
45	agc Ser	ctt Leu	agc Ser	ctg Leu	gca Ala 245	cac Ris	aat Asn	gac Asp	att Ile	cat His 250	acc Thr	cgt Arg	gtg Val	tcc Ser	tca Ser 255	cat His	768
50	ctc Leu	aac Asn	agc Ser	aac Asn 260	t <i>c</i> a Ser	gtg Val	agg Arg	ttt Phe	ctt Leu 265	gac Asp	ttc Phe	agc Ser	ggc Gly	aac Asn 270	ggt Gly	atg Met	816`
55	ggc Gly	ege Arg	atg Met 275	tgg Trp	gat Asp	gag Glu	G1 y ggg	ggc Gly 280	ctt Leu	tat Tyr	ctc Leu	cat His	ttc Phe 285	ttc Phe	caa Gln	ggc Gly	864

	ctg Leu	agt Ser 290	ggc Gly	gtg Val	ctg Leu	aag Lys	ctg Leu 295	gac Asp	ctg Leu	tct Ser	caa Gln	aat Asn 300	aac Asn	ctg Leu	cat His	atc Ile	912
5	ctc Leu 305	egg Arg	ccc Pro	cag Gln	aac Asn	ctt Leu 310	gac Asp	aac Asn	ctc Leu	ccc Pro	aag Lys 315	agc Ser	ctg Leu	aag Lys	ctg Leu	ctg Leu 320	960
10	agc Ser	ctc Leu	cga Arg	gac Asp	aac Asn 325	tac Tyr	cta Leu	tct Ser	ttc Phe	ttt Phe 330	aac Asn	tgg Trp	acc Thr	agt Ser	ctg Leu 335	tcc Ser	1008
15			ccc Pro														1056
20	Ala	Leu	Thr 355	Asn	Gly	Thr	Leu	Pro 360	Asn	Gly	Thr	Leu	Leu 365	Gln	Lys	Leu	1104
	gat Asp	gtc Val 370	agt Ser	agc Ser	aac Asn	agt Ser	atc Ile 373	gtc Val	tct Ser	gtg Val	gcc Ala	ccc Pro 380	ggc Gly	ttc Phe	ttt Phe	tcc Ser	1152
25			aag Lys														1200
30	aca Thr	gtg Val	gac Asp	cac His	tcc Ser 405	tgg Trp	ttt Phe	ggg Gly	Pro	att Ile 410	gtg Val	atç Met	aac Asn	ctg Leu	aca Thr 415	gtt Val	1248
35	cta Leu	gac Asp	gtg Val	aga Arg 420	agc Ser	aac Asn	cct Pro	ctg Leu	cac His 425	tgt Cys	gcc Ala	tgt Cys	ggg Gly	gca Ala 430	Ala	ttc Phe	1296
40			tta Leu 435														1344
	Gly		aag Lys			Ser		Gly			Gln		Arg				1392
45			gac Asp														1440
50			ctt Leu													ata Ile	1488
55	ctg Leu	cac His	cat His	ctc Leu 500	tgc Cys	ggc Gly	tgg Trp	gac Asp	gtc Val 505	tgg Trp	tac Tyr	tgt Cys	ttt Phe	cat His 510	ctg Leu	tgc Cys	1536

87

	ctg Leu	gca Ala	tgg Trp 515	cta Leu	cct Pro	ttg Leu	cta Leu	gcc Ala 520	cgc Arg	agc Ser	cga Arg	cgc Arg	agc Ser 525	gcc Ala	caa Gln	act Thr	1584
5	ctc Leu	cet Pro 530	tat Tyr	gat Asp	gcc Ala	ttc Phe	gtg Val 535	gtg Val	ttc Phe	gat Asp	aag Lys,	gca Ala 540	cag Gln	agc Ser	gca Ala	gtt Val	1632
10	gcc Ala 545	gac Asp	tgg Trp	gtg Val	tat Tyr	aac Asn 550	gag Glu	ctg Leu	cgg	gtg Val	cgg A≃g 555	ctg Leu	gag Glu	gag Glu	cgg Arg	cgc Arg 560	1680
15	Gly	cgc Arg	tgg Trp	gca Ala	ctc Leu 565	cgc Arg	ctg Leu	tgc Cys	ctg Leu	gag Glu 570	gac Asp	cga Arg	gat Asp	tgg Trp	ctg Leu 575	ect Pro	1728
20								ctc Leu									1776
	aag Lys	act Thr	cta Leu 595	ttt Phe	gtg Val	ctg Leu	gcc Ala	cac His 600	acg Thr	gac Asp	cgc Arg	gtc Val	agt Ser 605	ggc Gly	ctc Leu	ctg Leu	1624
25	cgc Arg	acc Thr 610	agc Ser	ttc Phe	ctg Leu	ctg Leu	gct Ala 615	cag Gln	cag Gln	cgc Arg	ctg Leu	ttg Leu 620	gaa Glu	gac Asp	cgc Arg	aag Lys	1872
30								ctg Leu									1920
35								ctc Leu									1968
40								Gly									2016
	gcc Ala							cac His 680									2064
45	Gly	cct Pro 690	aca Thr	gca Ala	gaa Glu	tago	ctcaç	gag (aaca	gctç	gg as	acaç	jctgo	ato	ette	itgt	2119
50	ctg	ctggttcccg agttgctctg cctgccttgc tctgtcttac tacaccgcta tttggcaagt														2179	
	gcg	casta	ata t	gcta	ıccaa	ig co	acca	ggco	cac	ggag	gcaa	aggt	tggd	tg t	aaag	ıgçtag	2239
	ttttcttccc atgcatcttt caggagagtg aagatagaca ccaaacccac												2289				

NLSFNYRKKVSFARLHLASSFKNLVSLQELNMNGIFFRLLNKYTLRWLADLPXLHTLHLQMNFINQAQL
SIFGTFRALRPVDL9DNRISGPSTLSEATPEEADDAEQEELLSADPHPAPLSTPASKNFMDRCKNFKFN
MDLSRNNLVTITAEMFVNLSRLQCLSLSHNSIAQAVNGSQFLPLTGLQVLDLSHNKLDLYHEHSFTELP
RLEALDLSYNSQPFSMKGIGHNFSFVTHLSMLQSLSLAHNDIHTRVSSHLNSNSVRFLDFSGNGMGRMW
DEGGLYLHFFQGLSGVLKLDLSQNNLHILRPQNLDNLPKSLKLLSLRDNYLSFFNWTSLSFLPNLEVLD
LAGNQLKALTNGTLPNGTLLQKLDVSSNSIVSVAPGFFSKAKELRELNLSANALKTVDHSWFGPIVMNL
TVLDVRSNPLHCACGAAFVDLLLEVQTKVPGLANGVKCGSPGQLQGRSIFAQDLRLCLDEVLSWDCFGL
SLLAVAVGMVVPILHHLCGWDVWYCFHLCLAWLPLLARSRRSAQTLPYDAFVVFDKAQSAVADWVYNEL
RVRLEERRGRWALRLCLEDRDWLPGQTLFENLWASIYGSRKTLFVLAHTDRVSGLLRTSFLLAQQRLLE
DRKDVVVLVILRPDAHRSRYVRLRQRLCRQSVLFWPQQPNGQGGFWAQLSTALTRDNRHFYNQNFCRGP

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WO 01/90151 Table 11: Comparison of intracellular domains of human DTLRs. DTLR1 is SEQ ID NO: 2; DTLR2 is SEQ ID NO: 4; DTLR3 is SEQ ID NO: 6; DTLR4 is SEQ ID NO: 8; DTLR5 is SEQ ID NO: 10; and DTLR6 is SEQ ID NO: 12. Particularly important and conserved, e.g., characteristic, residues 5 correspond, across the DTLRs, to SEQ ID NO: 18 residues tyr10-tyr13; trp26; cys46; trp52; pro54-gly55; ser69; lys71; trp134-pro135; and phe144-trp145. DTLR1 QRNLQFHAFISYSGHD---SFWVKNELLPNLEKEG-----MOICLHERNF 10 KENLQFHAFISYSEHD---SAWVKSELVPYLEKED----IQICLHERNF DTLR9 -----NELIPNLEKEDGS---ILICLYESYF DTLR8 DTLR2 SRNICYDAFVSYSERD---AYWVENLMVQELENFNPP---FKLCLHKRDF DTLR6 SPDCCYDAFIVYDTKDPAVTEWVLAELVAKLEDPREK--HFNLCLEERDW DTLR7 TSQTFYDAYISYDTKDASVTDWVINELRYHLEESRDK--NVLLCLEERDW 15 DTLR10 EDALPYDAFVVFDKTXSAVADWVYNELRGQLEECRGRW-ALRLCLEERDW RGENIYDAFVIYSSQD---EDWVRNELVKNLEEGVPP---FQLCLHYRDF DTLR4 PDMYKYDAYLCFSSKD---FTWVQNALLKHLDTQYSDQNRFNLCFEERDF DTLR5 DTLR3 TEQFEYAAYIIHAYKD---KDWVWEHFSSMEKEDQS----LKFCLEERDF 20 DTLR1 VPGKSIVENIITC-IEKSYKSIFVLSPNFVQSEWCH-YELYFAHHNLFHE DTLR9 VPGKSIVENIINC-IEKSYKSIFVLSPNFVQSEWCH-YELYFAHHNLFHE DTLRS DPGKSISENIVSF-IEKSYKSIFVLSPNFVQNEWCH-YEFYFAHHNLFRE DTLR2 IPGKWIIDNIIDS-IEKSHKTVFVLSENFVKSENCK-YELDFSHFRLFEE DTLR6 LPGQPVLENLSQS-IQLSKKTVFVMTDKYAKTENFK-IAFYLSHQRLMDE DTLR7 DPGLAIIDNLMQS-INQSKKTVFVLTKKYAKSWNFX-TAFYLXLQRLMGE

25 DTLR10 LPGKTLFENLWAS-VYGSRKTLFVLAHTDRVSGLLR-AIFLLAQQRLLE-DTLR4 IPGVATAANIIHEGFHKSRKVIVVVSQHFIQSRWCI-FEYEIAQTWQFLS DTLR5 VPGENRIANIQDA-IWNSRKIVCLVSRHFLRDGWCL-EAFSYAOGRCLSD 30 DTLR3 EAGVFELEAIVNS-IKRSRKIIFVITHHLLKDPLCKRFKVHHAVQQAIEQ . * * ::::

DTLR1 GSNSLILILLEPIPQYSIPSSYHKLKSLMARRTYLEWPKEKSKRGLFWAN DTLR9 GSNNLILILLEPI PONSI PNKYHKLKALMTQRTYLQWPKEKSKRGLFWA-35 DTLR8 NSDHILLLLEPIPFYCIPTRYHKLEALLEKKAYLEWPKDRRKCGLFWAN DTLR2 NNDAAILILLEPIEKKAIPQRFCKLRKIMNTKTYLEWPMDEAOREGFWVN DTLR6 KVDVIILIFLEKPFQK---SKFLQLRKRLCGSSVLEWPTNPQAHPYFWQC DTLR7 NMCVIIFILLEPVLQH---SPYLRLRQRICKSSILQWPDNPKAERLFWQT DTLRIO 40 DTLR4 SRAGIIFIVLQKVEKT-LLRQQVELYRLLSRNTYLEWEDSVLGRHIFWRR DTLR5 LNSALIMVVVGSLSQY-QLMKHQSIRGFVQKQQYLRWPEDLQDVGWFLHK DTLR3 NLDSIILVFLEEIPDYKLNHALCLRRGMFKSHCILNWPVQKERIGAFRHK

45 DTLR1 LRAAINIKLTEOAKK----DTLR9 DTLR8 LRAAVNVNVLATREMYELQTFTELNEESRGSTISLMRTDCL DTLR2 LRAAIKS-----DTLR6 LKNALATONHVAYSQVFKETV-----50 DTLR7 LXNVVLTENDSRYNNMYVDSIKQY-----DTLR10 LRKALLDGKSWNPEGTVGTGCNWQEATS1-----DTLR4 DTLR5 LSQQILKKEKEKKKDNNIPLQTVATIS-----DTLR3 LQVALGSKNSVH-----

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Transmembrane segments correspond approximately to 802-818 (791-823) of primate DTLR7 SEQ ID NO: 37; 559-575 (550-586) of DTLR8 SEQ ID NO: 39; 553-569 (549-582) of DTLR9 SEQ ID NO: 41; 796-810 (790-814) of DTLR10 SEQ ID NO: 43; and 481-497 (475-503) of DTLR10 SEQ ID NO: 45.

As used herein, the term DNAX Toll like receptor 2 (DTLR2) shall be used to describe a protein comprising a protein or peptide segment having or sharing the amino acid sequence shown in Table 2, or a substantial fragment thereof. Similarly, with a DTLR3 and Table 3; DTLR4 and Table 4; DTLR5 and Table 5; DTLR6 and Table 6; DTLR7 and Table 7; DTLR8 and Table 8; DTLR9 and Table 9; and DTLR10 and Table 10. Rodent, e.g., mouse, DTLR11 sequence is provided, e.g., in EST AA739083; DTLR13 in ESTAI019567; DTLR14 in ESTS AI390330 and AA244663.

The invention also includes a protein variations of the respective DTLR allele whose sequence is provided, e.g., a mutein agonist or antagonist. Typically, such agonists or antagonists will exhibit less than about 10% sequence differences, and thus will often have between 1and 11-fold substitutions, e.g., 2-, 3-, 5-, 7-fold, and others. It also encompasses allelic and other variants, e.g., natural polymorphic, of the protein described. Typically, it will bind to its corresponding biological receptor with high affinity, e.g., at least about 100 nM, usually better than about 30 nM, preferably better than about 10 nM, and more preferably at better than about 3 nM. The term shall also be used herein to refer to related naturally occurring forms, e.g., alleles, polymorphic variants, and metabolic variants of the mammalian protein.

This invention also encompasses proteins or peptides having substantial amino acid sequence identity with the amino acid sequence in Table 2. It will include sequence variants with relatively few substitutions, e.g., preferably less than about 3-5. Similar features apply to

the other DTLR sequences provided in Tables 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10.

A substantial polypeptide "fragment", or "segment", is a stretch of amino acid residues, of at least about 8 amino acids, generally at least 10 amino acids, more generally at least 12 amino acids, often at least 14 amino acids, more often at least 16 amino acids, typically at least 18 amino acids, more typically at least 20 amino acids, usually at least 22 amino acids, more usually at least 24 amino acids, preferably at least 26 amino acids, more preferably at least 28 amino acids, and, in particularly preferred embodiments, at least about 30 or more amino acids. Sequences of segments of different proteins can be compared to one another over appropriate length stretches.

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Amino acid sequence homology, or sequence identity, is determined by optimizing residue matches, if necessary, by introducing gaps as required. See, e.g., Needleham, et al., (1970) J. Mol. Biol. 48:443-453; Sankoff, et al., 20. (1983) chapter one in Time Warps, String Edits, and Macromolecules: The Theory and Practice of Sequence Comparison, Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA; and software packages from IntelliGenetics, Mountain View, CA; the University of Wisconsin Genetics Computer Group (GCG), 25 Madison, WI; and the NCBI (NIH); each of which is incorporated herein by reference. This changes when considering conservative substitutions as matches. Conservative substitutions typically include substitutions within the following groups: glycine, alanine; valine, isoleucine, leucine; aspartic acid, glutamic acid; 30 asparagine, glutamine; serine, threonine; lysine, arginine; and phenylalanine, tyrosine. Homologous amino acid sequences are intended to include natural allelic and interspecies variations in the cytokine sequence. homologous proteins or peptides will have from 50-100% 35 homology (if gaps can be introduced), to 60-100% homology

(if conservative substitutions are included) with an amino acid sequence segment of Table 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10. Homology measures will be at least about 70%, generally at least 76%, more generally at least 81%, often at least 85%, more often at least 88%, typically at least 90%, more typically at least 92%, usually at least 94%, more usually at least 95%, preferably at least 96%, and more preferably at least 97%, and in particularly preferred embodiments, at least 98% or more. The degree 10 of homology will vary with the length of the compared segments. Homologous proteins or peptides, such as the allelic variants, will share most biological activities with the embodiments described in Table 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10. Particularly interesting regions of comparison, 15 at the amino acid or nucleotide levels, correspond to those within each of the blocks 1-10, or intrablock regions, corresponding to those indicated in Figures 2A-2B.

As used herein, the term "biological activity" is used to describe, without limitation, effects on 20 inflammatory responses, innate immunity, and/or morphogenic development by respective ligands. For example, these receptors should, like IL-1 receptors, mediate phosphatase or phosphorylase activities, which 25 activities are easily measured by standard procedures. See, e.g., Hardie, et al. (eds. 1995) The Protein Kinase FactBook vols. I and II, Academic Press, San Diego, CA; Hanks, et al. (1991) Meth. Enzymol. 200:38-62; Hunter, et al. (1992) Cell 70:375-388; Lewin (1990) Cell 61:743-752; Pines, et al. (1991) Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol. 30 56:449-463; and Parker, et al. (1993) Nature 363:736-738. The receptors exhibit biological activities much like regulatable enzymes, regulated by ligand binding. However, the enzyme turnover number is more close to an enzyme than a receptor complex. Moreover, the numbers of 35 occupied receptors necessary to induce such enzymatic

activity is less than most receptor systems, and may number closer to dozens per cell, in contrast to most receptors which will trigger at numbers in the thousands per cell. The receptors, or portions thereof, may be useful as phosphate labeling enzymes to label general or specific substrates.

The terms ligand, agonist, antagonist, and analog of, e.g., a DTLR, include molecules that modulate the characteristic cellular responses to Toll ligand like 10 proteins, as well as molecules possessing the more standard structural binding competition features of ligand-receptor interactions, e.g., where the receptor is a natural receptor or an antibody. The cellular responses likely are mediated through binding of various Toll 15 ligands to cellular receptors related to, but possibly distinct from, the type I or type II IL-1 receptors. See, e.g., Belvin and Anderson (1996) Ann. Rev. Cell Dev. Biol. 12:393-416; Morisato and Anderson (1995) Ann. Rev. Genetics 29:371-3991 and Hultmark (1994) Nature 367:116-20 117.

Also, a ligand is a molecule which serves either as a natural ligand to which said receptor, or an analog thereof, binds, or a molecule which is a functional analog of the natural ligand. The functional analog may be a ligand with structural modifications, or may be a wholly unrelated molecule which has a molecular shape which interacts with the appropriate ligand binding determinants. The ligands may serve as agonists or antagonists, see, e.g., Goodman, et al. (eds. 1990) Goodman & Gilman's: The Pharmacological Bases of Therapeutics, Pergamon Press, New York.

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Rational drug design may also be based upon structural studies of the molecular shapes of a receptor or antibody and other effectors or ligands. Effectors may be other proteins which mediate other functions in response to ligand binding, or other proteins which

normally interact with the receptor. One means for determining which sites interact with specific other proteins is a physical structure determination, e.g., xray crystallography or 2 dimensional NMR techniques.

These will provide guidance as to which amino acid residues form molecular contact regions. For a detailed description of protein structural determination, see, e.g., Blundell and Johnson (1976) Protein Crystallography, Academic Press, New York, which is hereby incorporated 10 herein by reference.

II. Activities

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The Toll like receptor proteins will have a number of different biological activities, e.g., in phosphate metabolism, being added to or removed from specific substrates, typically proteins. Such will generally result in modulation of an inflammatory function, other innate immunity response, or a morphological effect. DTLR2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 proteins are homologous 20 to other Toll like receptor proteins, but each have structural differences. For example, a human DTLR2 gene coding sequence probably has about 70% identity with the nucleotide coding sequence of mouse DTLR2. At the amino acid level, there is also likely to be reasonable identity. 25

The biological activities of the DTLRs will be related to addition or removal of phosphate moieties to substrates, typically in a specific manner, but occasionally in a non specific manner. Substrates may be identified, or conditions for enzymatic activity may be assayed by standard methods, e.g., as described in Hardie, et al. (eds. 1995) The Protein Kinase FactBook vols. I and II, Academic Press, San Diego, CA; Hanks, et al. (1991) Meth. Enzymol. 200:38-62; Hunter, et al. (1992) Cell

35 70:375-388; Lewin (1990) Cell 61:743-752; Pines, et al.

(1991) Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol. 56:449-463; and Parker, et al. (1993) Nature 363:736-738.

III. Nucleic Acids

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5 This invention contemplates use of isolated nucleic acid or fragments, e.g., which encode these or closely related proteins, or fragments thereof, e.g., to encode a corresponding polypeptide, preferably one which is biologically active. In addition, this invention covers 10 isolated or recombinant DNA which encodes such proteins or polypeptides having characteristic sequences of the respective DTLRs, individually or as a group. Typically, the nucleic acid is capable of hybridizing, under appropriate conditions, with a nucleic acid sequence 15 segment shown in Tables 2-10, but preferably not with a corresponding segment of Table 1. Said biologically active protein or polypeptide can be a full length protein, or fragment, and will typically have a segment of amino acid sequence highly homologous to one shown in . 20 Tables 2-10. Further, this invention covers the use of isolated or recombinant nucleic acid, or fragments thereof, which encode proteins having fragments which are equivalent to the DTLR2-10 proteins. The isolated nucleic acids can have the respective regulatory sequences in the 25 5' and 3' flanks, e.g., promoters, enhancers, poly-A addition signals, and others from the natural gene.

An "isolated" nucleic acid is a nucleic acid, e.g., an RNA, DNA, or a mixed polymer, which is substantially pure, e.g., separated from other components which naturally accompany a native sequence, such as ribosomes, polymerases, and flanking genomic sequences from the originating species. The term embraces a nucleic acid sequence which has been removed from its naturally occurring environment, and includes recombinant or cloned DNA isolates, which are thereby distinguishable from naturally occurring compositions, and chemically

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synthesized analogs or analogs biologically synthesized by heterologous systems. A substantially pure molecule includes isolated forms of the molecule, either completely or substantially pure.

An isolated nucleic acid will generally be a homogeneous composition of molecules, but will, in some embodiments, contain heterogeneity, preferably minor. This heterogeneity is typically found at the polymer ends or portions not critical to a desired biological function or activity.

A "recombinant" nucleic acid is typically defined either by its method of production or its structure. reference to its method of production, e.g., a product made by a process, the process is use of recombinant nucleic acid techniques, e.g., involving human 15 intervention in the nucleotide sequence. Typically this intervention involves in vitro manipulation, although under certain circumstances it may involve more classical animal breeding techniques. Alternatively, it can be a 20 nucleic acid made by generating a sequence comprising fusion of two fragments which are not naturally contiquous to each other, but is meant to exclude products of nature, e.g., naturally occurring mutants as found in their natural state. Thus, for example, products made by transforming cells with any unnaturally occurring vector 25 is encompassed, as are nucleic acids comprising sequence derived using any synthetic oligonucleotide process. a process is often done to replace a codon with a . redundant codon encoding the same or a conservative amino acid, while typically introducing or removing a 30 restriction enzyme sequence recognition site. Alternatively, the process is performed to join together nucleic acid segments of desired functions to generate a single genetic entity comprising a desired combination of functions not found in the commonly available natural 35 forms, e.g., encoding a fusion protein. Restriction

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enzyme recognition sites are often the target of such artificial manipulations, but other site specific targets, e.g., promoters, DNA replication sites, regulation sequences, control sequences, or other useful features may be incorporated by design. A similar concept is intended for a recombinant, e.g., fusion, polypeptide. This will include a dimeric repeat. Specifically included are synthetic nucleic acids which, by genetic code redundancy, encode equivalent polypeptides to fragments of DTLR2-5 and fusions of sequences from various different related molecules, e.g., other IL-1 receptor family members.

A "fragment" in a nucleic acid context is a contiguous segment of at least about 17 nucleotides, generally at least 21 nucleotides, more generally at least 25 nucleotides, ordinarily at least 30 nucleotides, more ordinarily at least 35 nucleotides, often at least 39 nucleotides, more often at least 45 nucleotides, typically at least 50 nucleotides, more typically at least 55 nucleotides, usually at least 60 nucleotides, more usually at least 66 nucleotides, preferably at least 72 nucleotides, more preferably at least 79 nucleotides, and in particularly preferred embodiments will be at least 85 or more nucleotides. Typically, fragments of different genetic sequences can be compared to one another over appropriate length stretches, particularly defined segments such as the domains described below.

A nucleic acid which codes for a DTLR2-10 will be particularly useful to identify genes, mRNA, and cDNA species which code for itself or closely related proteins, as well as DNAs which code for polymorphic, allelic, or other genetic variants, e.g., from different individuals or related species. Preferred probes for such screens are those regions of the interleukin which are conserved between different polymorphic variants or which contain nucleotides which lack specificity, and will preferably be full length or nearly so. In other situations,

polymorphic variant specific sequences will be more useful.

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This invention further covers recombinant nucleic acid molecules and fragments having a nucleic acid sequence identical to or highly homologous to the isolated DNA set forth herein. In particular, the sequences will often be operably linked to DNA segments which control transcription, translation, and DNA replication. These additional segments typically assist in expression of the desired nucleic acid segment.

Homologous, or highly identical, nucleic acid sequences, when compared to one another or Table 2-10 sequences, exhibit significant similarity. The standards for homology in nucleic acids are either measures for homology generally used in the art by sequence comparison or based upon hybridization conditions. Comparative hybridization conditions are described in greater detail below.

Substantial identity in the nucleic acid sequence 20 comparison context means either that the segments, or their complementary strands, when compared, are identical when optimally aligned, with appropriate nucleotide insertions or deletions, in at least about 60% of the nucleotides, generally at least 66%, ordinarily at least 25 71%, often at least 76%, more often at least 80%, usually at least 84%, more usually at least 88%, typically at least 91%, more typically at least about 93%, preferably at least about 95%, more preferably at least about 96 to 98% or more, and in particular embodiments, as high at 30 about 99% or more of the nucleotides, including, e.g., segments encoding structural domains such as the segments described below. Alternatively, substantial identity will exist when the segments will hybridize under selective hybridization conditions, to a strand or its complement, typically using a sequence derived from Tables 2-10. 35 Typically, selective hybridization will occur when there

is at least about 55% homology over a stretch of at least about 14 nucleotides, more typically at least about 65%, preferably at least about 75%, and more preferably at least about 90%. See, Kanehisa (1984) Nucl. Acids Res.

5 12:203-213, which is incorporated herein by reference. The length of homology comparison, as described, may be over longer stretches, and in certain embodiments will be over a stretch of at least about 17 nucleotides, generally at least about 20 nucleotides, ordinarily at least about 24 nucleotides, usually at least about 28 nucleotides, typically at least about 32 nucleotides, more typically at least about 40 nucleotides, preferably at least about 50 nucleotides, and more preferably at least about 75 to 100 or more nucleotides.

15 Stringent conditions, in referring to homology in the hybridization context, will be stringent combined conditions of salt, temperature, organic solvents, and other parameters typically controlled in hybridization reactions. Stringent temperature conditions will usually 20 include temperatures in excess of about 30°C, more usually in excess of about 37° C, typically in excess of about 45° C, more typically in excess of about 55° C, preferably in excess of about 65°C, and more preferably in excess of about 70° C. Stringent salt conditions will 25 ordinarily be less than about 500 mM, usually less than about 400 mM, more usually less than about 300 mM, typically less than about 200 mM, preferably less than about 100 mM, and more preferably less than about 80 mM. even down to less than about 20 mM. However, the 30 combination of parameters is much more important than the measure of any single parameter. See, e.g., Wetmur and Davidson (1968) J. Mol. Biol. 31:349-370, which is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

Alternatively, for sequence comparison, typically one sequence acts as a reference sequence, to which test sequences are compared. When using a sequence comparison

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algorithm, test and reference sequences are input into a computer, subsequence coordinates are designated, if necessary, and sequence algorithm program parameters are designated. The sequence comparison algorithm then calculates the percent sequence identity for the test sequence(s) relative to the reference sequence, based on the designated program parameters.

Optical alignment of sequences for comparison can be conducted, e.g., by the local homology algorithm of Smith and Waterman (1981) Adv. Appl. Math. 2:482, by the homology alignment algorithm of Needlman and Wunsch (1970) J. Mol. Biol. 48:443, by the search for similarity method of Pearson and Lipman (1988) Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA 85:2444, by computerized implementations of these algorithms (GAP, BESTFIT, FASTA, and TFASTA in the Wisconsin Genetics Software Package, Genetics Computer Group, 575 Science Dr., Madison, WI), or by visual inspection (see generally Ausubel et al., supra).

One example of a useful algorithm is PILEUP. PILEUP creates a multiple sequence alignment from a group of related sequences using progressive, pairwise alignments to show relationship and percent sequence identity. It also plots a tree or dendrogram showing the clustering relationships used to create the alignment. PILEUP uses a simplification of the progressive alignment method of Feng and Doolittle (1987) J. Mol. Evol. 35:351-360. The method used is similar to the method described by Higgins and Sharp (1989) CABIOS 5:151-153. The program can align up to 300 sequences, each of a maximum length of 5,000 nucleotides or amino acids. The multiple alignment procedure begins with the pairwise alignment of the two most similar sequences, producing a cluster of two aligned sequences. This cluster is then aligned to the next most related sequence or cluster of aligned sequences. Two clusters of sequences are aligned by a simple extension of the pairwise alignment of two individual sequences.

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final alignment is achieved by a series of progressive, pairwise alignments. The program is run by designating specific sequences and their amino acid or nucleotide coordinates for regions of sequence. Comparison and by designating the program parameters. For example, a reference sequence can be compared to other test sequences to determine the percent sequence identity relationship using the following parameters: default gap weight (3.00), default gap length weight (0.10), and weighted end gaps.

Another example of algorithm that is suitable for determining percent sequence identity and sequence similarity is the BLAST algorithm, which is described Altschul, et al. (1990) J. Mol. Biol. 215:403-410. Software for performing BLAST analyses is publicly available through the National Center for Biotechnology Information (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/). This algorithm involves first identifying high scoring sequence pairs (HSPs) by identifying short words of length W in the query sequence, which either match or satisfy some positivevalued threshold score T when aligned with a word of the same length in a database sequence. T is referred to as the neighborhood word score threshold (Altschul, et al., These initial neighborhood word hits act as seeds for initiating searches to find longer HSPs containing them. The word hits are then extended in both directions along each sequence for as far as the cumulative alignment score can be increased. Extension of the word hits in each direction are halted when: the cumulative alignment score falls off by the quantity X from its maximum achieved value; the cumulative score goes to zero or below, due to the accumulation of one or more negativescoring residue alignments; or the end of either sequence is reached. The BLAST algorithm parameters W, T, and X determine the sensitivity and speed of the alignment. BLAST program uses as defaults a wordlength (W) of 11, the BLOSUM62 scoring matrix (see Henikoff and Henikoff (1989)

Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA 89:10915) alignments (B) of 50, expectation (E) of 10, M=5, N=4, and a comparison of both strands.

In addition to calculating percent sequence identity, the BLAST algorithm also performs a statistical analysis of the similarity between two sequences (see, e.g., Karlin and Altschul (1993) Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA 90:5873-5787). One measure of similarity provided by the BLAST algorithm is the smallest sum probability (P(N)), which provides an indication of the probability by which a match between two nucleotide or amino acid sequences would occur by chance. For example, a nucleic acid is considered similar to a reference sequence if the smallest sum probability in a comparison of the test nucleic acid to the reference nucleic acid is less than about 0.1, more preferably less than about 0.01, and most preferably less than about 0.001.

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A further indication that two nucleic acid sequences of polypeptides are substantially identical is that the polypeptide encoded by the first nucleic acid is immunologically cross reactive with the polypeptide encoded by the second nucleic acid, as described below. Thus, a polypeptide is typically substantially identical to a second polypeptide, e.g., where the two peptides differ only by conservative substitutions. Another indication that two nucleic acid sequences are substantially identical is that the two molecules hybridize to each other under stringent conditions, as described below.

The isolated DNA can be readily modified by nucleotide substitutions, nucleotide deletions, nucleotide insertions, and inversions of nucleotide stretches. These modifications result in novel DNA sequences which encode this protein or its derivatives. These modified sequences can be used to produce mutant proteins (muteins) or to enhance the expression of variant species. Enhanced

expression may involve gene amplification, increased transcription, increased translation, and other mechanisms. Such mutant DTLR-like derivatives include predetermined or site-specific mutations of the protein or its fragments, including silent mutations using genetic code degeneracy. "Mutant DTLR" as used herein encompasses a polypeptide otherwise falling within the homology definition of the DTLR as set forth above, but having an amino acid sequence which differs from that of other DTLRlike proteins as found in nature, whether by way of 10 deletion, substitution, or insertion. In particular, "site specific mutant DTLR" encompasses a protein having substantial homology with a protein of Tables 2-10, and typically shares most of the biological activities or effects of the forms disclosed herein. 15

Although site specific mutation sites are predetermined, mutants need not be site specific.

Mammalian DTLR mutagenesis can be achieved by making amino acid insertions or deletions in the gene, coupled with expression. Substitutions, deletions, insertions, or any combinations may be generated to arrive at a final construct. Insertions include amino- or carboxy- terminal fusions. Random mutagenesis can be conducted at a target codon and the expressed mammalian DTLR mutants can then be screened for the desired activity. Methods for making substitution mutations at predetermined sites in DNA having a known sequence are well known in the art, e.g., by M13 primer mutagenesis. See also Sambrook, et al. (1989) and Ausubel, et al. (1987 and periodic Supplements).

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The mutations in the DNA normally should not place coding sequences out of reading frames and preferably will not create complementary regions that could hybridize to produce secondary mRNA structure such as loops or hairpins.

The phosphoramidite method described by Beaucage and Carruthers (1981) Tetra. Letts. 22:1859-1862, will produce suitable synthetic DNA fragments. A double stranded fragment will often be obtained either by synthesizing the complementary strand and annealing the strand together under appropriate conditions or by adding the complementary strand using DNA polymerase with an appropriate primer sequence.

Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) techniques can often be applied in mutagenesis. Alternatively, mutagenesis primers are commonly used methods for generating defined mutations at predetermined sites. See, e.g., Innis, et al. (eds. 1990) PCR Protocols: A Guide to Methods and Applications Academic Press, San Diego, CA; and Dieffenbach and Dveksler (eds. 1995) PCR Primer: A Laboratory Manual Cold Spring Harbor Press, CSH, NY.

IV. Proteins, Peptides

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As described above, the present invention encompasses primate DTLR2-10, e.g., whose sequences are disclosed in Tables 2-10, and described above. Allelic and other variants are also contemplated, including, e.g., fusion proteins combining portions of such sequences with others, including epitope tags and functional domains.

The present invention also provides recombinant proteins, e.g., heterologous fusion proteins using segments from these rodent proteins. A heterologous fusion protein is a fusion of proteins or segments which are naturally not normally fused in the same manner.

Thus, the fusion product of a DTLR with an IL-1 receptor is a continuous protein molecule having sequences fused in a typical peptide linkage, typically made as a single translation product and exhibiting properties, e.g.,

35 peptide. A similar concept applies to heterologous nucleic acid sequences.

sequence or antigenicity, derived from each source

In addition, new constructs may be made from combining similar functional or structural domains from other related proteins, e.g., IL-1 receptors or other DTLRs, including species variants. For example, ligandbinding or other segments may be "swapped" between different new fusion polypeptides or fragments. See, e.g., Cunningham, et al. (1989) Science 243:1330-1336; and O'Dowd, et al. (1988) J. Biol. Chem. 263:15985-15992, each of which is incorporated herein by reference. chimeric polypeptides exhibiting new combinations of specificities will result from the functional linkage of receptor-binding specificities. For example, the ligand binding domains from other related receptor molecules may be added or substituted for other domains of this or related proteins. The resulting protein will often have hybrid function and properties. For example, a fusion protein may include a targeting domain which may serve to provide sequestering of the fusion protein to a particular subcellular organelle.

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Candidate fusion partners and sequences can be selected from various sequence data bases, e.g., GenBank, c/o IntelliGenetics, Mountain View, CA; and BCG, University of Wisconsin Biotechnology Computing Group, Madison, WI, which are each incorporated herein by reference.

The present invention particularly provides muteins which bind Toll ligands, and/or which are affected in signal transduction. Structural alignment of human DTLR1-10 with other members of the IL-1 family show conserved features/residues. See, e.g., Figure 3A. Alignment of the human DTLR sequences with other members of the IL-1 family indicates various structural and functionally shared features. See also, Bazan, et al. (1996) Nature 379:591; Lodi, et al. (1994) Science 263:1762-1766; Sayle and Milner-White (1995) TIBS 20:374-376; and Gronenberg, et al. (1991) Protein Engineering 4:263-269.

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The IL-1 α and IL-1 β ligands bind an IL-1 receptor type I as the primary receptor and this complex then forms a high affinity receptor complex with the IL-1 receptor type III. Such receptor subunits are probably shared with the new IL-1 family members.

Similar variations in other species counterparts of DTLR2-10 sequences, e.g., in the corresponding regions, should provide similar interactions with ligand or substrate. Substitutions with either mouse sequences or human sequences are particularly preferred. Conversely, conservative substitutions away from the ligand binding interaction regions will probably preserve most signaling activities.

"Derivatives" of the primate DTLR2-10 include amino acid sequence mutants, glycosylation variants, metabolic 15 derivatives and covalent or aggregative conjugates with other chemical moieties. Covalent derivatives can be prepared by linkage of functionalities to groups which are found in the DTLR amino acid side chains or at the N- or C- termini, e.g., by means which are well known in the 20 art. These derivatives can include, without limitation, aliphatic esters or amides of the carboxyl terminus, or of residues containing carboxyl side chains, O-acyl derivatives of hydroxyl group-containing residues, and 25 N-acyl derivatives of the amino terminal amino acid or amino-group containing residues, e.g., lysine or arginine. Acyl groups are selected from the group of alkyl-moieties including C3 to C18 normal alkyl, thereby forming alkanoyl aroyl species.

In particular, glycosylation alterations are included, e.g., made by modifying the glycosylation patterns of a polypeptide during its synthesis and processing, or in further processing steps. Particularly preferred means for accomplishing this are by exposing the polypeptide to glycosylating enzymes derived from cells which normally provide such processing, e.g., mammalian

glycosylation enzymes. Deglycosylation enzymes are also contemplated. Also embraced are versions of the same primary amino acid sequence which have other minor modifications, including phosphorylated amino acid residues, e.g., phosphotyrosine, phosphoserine, or phosphothreonine.

A major group of derivatives are covalent conjugates of the receptors or fragments thereof with other proteins of polypeptides. These derivatives can be synthesized in recombinant culture such as N- or C-terminal fusions or by the use of agents known in the art for their usefulness in cross-linking proteins through reactive side groups. Preferred derivatization sites with cross-linking agents are at free amino groups, carbohydrate moieties, and cysteine residues.

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241:812-816.

Fusion polypeptides between the receptors and other homologous or heterologous proteins are also provided. Homologous polypeptides may be fusions between different receptors, resulting in, for instance, a hybrid protein exhibiting binding specificity for multiple different Toll ligands, or a receptor which may have broadened or weakened specificity of substrate effect. Likewise, heterologous fusions may be constructed which would exhibit a combination of properties or activities of the derivative proteins. Typical examples are fusions of a reporter polypeptide, e.g., luciferase, with a segment or domain of a receptor, e.g., a ligand-binding segment, so that the presence or location of a desired ligand may be easily determined. See, e.g., Dull, et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,859,609, which is hereby incorporated herein by reference. Other gene fusion partners include glutathione-S-transferase (GST), bacterial ßgalactosidase, trpE, Protein A, &-lactamase, alpha amylase, alcohol dehydrogenase, and yeast alpha mating factor. See, e.g., Godowski, et al. (1988) Science

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The phosphoramidite method described by Beaucage and Carruthers (1981) <u>Tetra. Letts.</u> 22:1859-1862, will produce suitable synthetic DNA fragments. A double stranded fragment will often be obtained either by synthesizing the complementary strand and annealing the strand together under appropriate conditions or by adding the complementary strand using DNA polymerase with an appropriate primer sequence.

Such polypeptides may also have amino acid residues which have been chemically modified by phosphorylation, sulfonation, biotinylation, or the addition or removal of other moieties, particularly those which have molecular shapes similar to phosphate groups. In some embodiments, the modifications will be useful labeling reagents, or serve as purification targets, e.g., affinity ligands.

Fusion proteins will typically be made by either recombinant nucleic acid methods or by synthetic polypeptide methods. Techniques for nucleic acid manipulation and expression are described generally, for example, in Sambrook, et al. (1989) Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual (2d ed.), Vols. 1-3, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, and Ausubel, et al. (eds. 1987 and periodic supplements) Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Greene/Wiley, New York, which are each incorporated herein by reference. Techniques for synthesis of polypeptides are described, for example, in Merrifield (1963) J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 85:2149-2156; Merrifield (1986) Science 232: 341-347; and Atherton, et al. (1989) Solid Phase Peptide Synthesis: A Practical Approach, IRL Press, Oxford; each of which is incorporated herein by reference. See also Dawson, et al. (1994) Science 266:776-779 for methods to make larger polypeptides.

This invention also contemplates the use of derivatives of a DTLR2-10 other than variations in amino acid sequence or glycosylation. Such derivatives may involve covalent or aggregative association with chemical

moieties. These derivatives generally fall into three classes: (1) salts, (2) side chain and terminal residue covalent modifications, and (3) adsorption complexes, for example with cell membranes. Such covalent or aggregative derivatives are useful as immunogens, as reagents in 5 immunoassays, or in purification methods such as for affinity purification of a receptor or other binding molecule, e.g., an antibody. For example, a Toll ligand can be immobilized by covalent bonding to a solid support such as cyanogen bromide-activated Sepharose, by methods 10 which are well known in the art, or adsorbed onto polyolefin surfaces, with or without glutaraldehyde cross-linking, for use in the assay or purification of a DTLR receptor, antibodies, or other similar molecules. The ligand can also be labeled with a detectable group, 15 for example radioiodinated by the chloramine T procedure, covalently bound to rare earth chelates, or conjugated to another fluorescent moiety for use in diagnostic assays.

A DTLR of this invention can be used as an immunogen 20 for the production of antisera or antibodies specific, e.g., capable of distinguishing between other IL-1 receptor family members, for the DTLR or various fragments thereof. The purified DTLR can be used to screen monoclonal antibodies or antigen-binding fragments 25 prepared by immunization with various forms of impure preparations containing the protein. In particular, the term "antibodies" also encompasses antigen binding fragments of natural antibodies, e.g., Fab, Fab2, Fv, etc. The purified DTLR can also be used as a reagent to detect antibodies generated in response to the presence of 30 elevated levels of expression, or immunological disorders which lead to antibody production to the endogenous receptor. Additionally, DTLR fragments may also serve as immunogens to produce the antibodies of the present invention, as described immediately below. For example, 35 this invention contemplates antibodies having binding

affinity to or being raised against the amino acid sequences shown in Tables 2-10, fragments thereof, or various homologous peptides. In particular, this invention contemplates antibodies having binding affinity to, or having been raised against, specific fragments which are predicted to be, or actually are, exposed at the exterior protein surface of the native DTLR.

The blocking of physiological response to the receptor ligands may result from the inhibition of binding of the ligand to the receptor, likely through competitive inhibition. Thus, in vitro assays of the present invention will often use antibodies or antigen binding segments of these antibodies, or fragments attached to solid phase substrates. These assays will also allow for the diagnostic determination of the effects of either ligand binding region mutations and modifications, or other mutations and modifications, e.g., which affect signaling or enzymatic function.

This invention also contemplates the use of

competitive drug screening assays, e.g., where
neutralizing antibodies to the receptor or fragments
compete with a test compound for binding to a ligand or
other antibody. In this manner, the neutralizing
antibodies or fragments can be used to detect the presence
of a polypeptide which shares one or more binding sites to
a receptor and can also be used to occupy binding sites on
a receptor that might otherwise bind a ligand.

V. Making Nucleic Acids and Protein

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DNA which encodes the protein or fragments thereof can be obtained by chemical synthesis, screening cDNA libraries, or by screening genomic libraries prepared from a wide variety of cell lines or tissue samples. Natural sequences can be isolated using standard methods and the sequences provided herein, e.g., in Tables 2-10. Other species counterparts can be identified by hybridization

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techniques, or by various PCR techniques, combined with or by searching in sequence databases, e.g., GenBank.

This DNA can be expressed in a wide variety of host cells for the synthesis of a full-length receptor or fragments which can in turn, for example, be used to generate polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies; for binding studies; for construction and expression of modified ligand binding or kinase/phosphatase domains; and for structure/function studies. Variants or fragments can be expressed in host cells that are transformed or transfected with appropriate expression vectors. molecules can be substantially free of protein or cellular contaminants, other than those derived from the recombinant host, and therefore are particularly useful in pharmaceutical compositions when combined with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and/or diluent. protein, or portions thereof, may be expressed as fusions with other proteins.

Expression vectors are typically self-replicating DNA 20 or RNA constructs containing the desired receptor gene or its fragments, usually operably linked to suitable genetic control elements that are recognized in a suitable host cell. These control elements are capable of effecting expression within a suitable host. The specific type of control elements necessary to effect expression will 25 depend upon the eventual host cell used. Generally, the genetic control elements can include a prokaryotic promoter system or a eukaryotic promoter expression control system, and typically include a transcriptional promoter, an optional operator to control the onset of 30 transcription, transcription enhancers to elevate the level of mRNA expression, a sequence that encodes a suitable ribosome binding site, and sequences that terminate transcription and translation. Expression vectors also usually contain an origin of replication that 35

allows the vector to replicate independently of the host cell.

The vectors of this invention include those which contain DNA which encodes a protein, as described, or a fragment thereof encoding a biologically active equivalent polypeptide. The DNA can be under the control of a viral promoter and can encode a selection marker. invention further contemplates use of such expression vectors which are capable of expressing eukaryotic cDNA coding for such a protein in a prokaryotic or eukaryotic . 10 host, where the vector is compatible with the host and where the eukaryotic cDNA coding for the receptor is inserted into the vector such that growth of the host containing the vector expresses the cDNA in question. Usually, expression vectors are designed for stable 15 replication in their host cells or for amplification to greatly increase the total number of copies of the desirable gene per cell. It is not always necessary to require that an expression vector replicate in a host cell, e.g., it is possible to effect transient expression 20 of the protein or its fragments in various hosts using vectors that do not contain a replication origin that is recognized by the host cell. It is also possible to use vectors that cause integration of the protein encoding portion or its fragments into the host DNA by 25 recombination.

Vectors, as used herein, comprise plasmids, viruses, bacteriophage, integratable DNA fragments, and other vehicles which enable the integration of DNA fragments into the genome of the host. Expression vectors are specialized vectors which contain genetic control elements that effect expression of operably linked genes. Plasmids are the most commonly used form of vector but all other forms of vectors which serve an equivalent function and which are, or become, known in the art are suitable for use herein. See, e.g., Pouwels, et al. (1985 and

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Supplements) Cloning Vectors: A Laboratory Manual, Elsevier, N.Y., and Rodriquez, et al. (eds.) Vectors: A Survey of Molecular Cloning Vectors and Their Uses, Buttersworth, Boston, 1988, which are incorporated herein by reference.

Transformed cells are cells, preferably mammalian, that have been transformed or transfected with receptor vectors constructed using recombinant DNA techniques. Transformed host cells usually express the desired protein or its fragments, but for purposes of cloning, amplifying, and manipulating its DNA, do not need to express the subject protein. This invention further contemplates culturing transformed cells in a nutrient medium, thus permitting the receptor to accumulate in the cell membrane. The protein can be recovered, either from the culture or, in certain instances, from the culture medium.

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For purposes of this invention, nucleic sequences are operably linked when they are functionally related to each other. For example, DNA for a presequence or secretory 20 leader is operably linked to a polypeptide if it is expressed as a preprotein or participates in directing the polypeptide to the cell membrane or in secretion of the polypeptide. A promoter is operably linked to a coding sequence if it controls the transcription of the 25 polypeptide; a ribosome binding site is operably linked to a coding sequence if it is positioned to permit translation. Usually, operably linked means contiguous and in reading frame, however, certain genetic elements such as repressor genes are not contiguously linked but still 30 bind to operator sequences that in turn control expression.

Suitable host cells include prokaryotes, lower eukaryotes, and higher eukaryotes. Prokaryotes include both gram negative and gram positive organisms, e.g., E. coli and B. subtilis. Lower eukaryotes include yeasts, e.g., S. cerevisiae and Pichia, and species of the genus

<u>Dictyostelium</u>. Higher eukaryotes include established tissue culture cell lines from animal cells, both of non-mammalian origin, e.g., insect cells, and birds, and of mammalian origin, e.g., human, primates, and rodents.

5 Prokaryotic host-vector systems include a wide variety of vectors for many different species. As used herein, E. coli and its vectors will be used generically to include equivalent vectors used in other prokaryotes. A representative vector for amplifying DNA is pBR322 or many of its derivatives. Vectors that can be used to 10 express the receptor or its fragments include, but are not limited to, such vectors as those containing the lac promoter (pUC-series); trp promoter (pBR322-trp); Ipp promoter (the pIN-series); lambda-pP or pR promoters (pOTS); or hybrid promoters such as ptac (pDR540). See 15 Brosius, et al. (1988) "Expression Vectors Employing Lambda-, trp-, lac-, and Ipp-derived Promoters", in Vectors: A Survey of Molecular Cloning Vectors and Their Uses, (eds. Rodriguez and Denhardt), Buttersworth, Boston, Chapter 10, pp. 205-236, which is incorporated herein by 20 reference.

Lower eukaryotes, e.g., yeasts and Dictyostelium, may be transformed with DTLR sequence containing vectors. purposes of this invention, the most common lower eukaryotic host is the baker's yeast, Saccharomyces 25 cerevisiae. It will be used to generically represent lower eukaryotes although a number of other strains and species are also available. Yeast vectors typically consist of a replication origin (unless of the integrating type), a selection gene, a promoter, DNA encoding the 30 receptor or its fragments, and sequences for translation termination, polyadenylation, and transcription termination. Suitable expression vectors for yeast include such constitutive promoters as 3-phosphoglycerate kinase and various other glycolytic enzyme gene promoters 35 or such inducible promoters as the alcohol dehydrogenase 2

promoter or metallothionine promoter. Suitable vectors include derivatives of the following types: self-replicating low copy number (such as the YRp-series), self-replicating high copy number (such as the YEp-series); integrating types (such as the YIp-series), or mini-chromosomes (such as the YCp-series).

Higher eukaryotic tissue culture cells are normally the preferred host cells for expression of the functionally active interleukin protein. In principle, 10 any higher eukaryotic tissue culture cell line is workable, e.g., insect baculovirus expression systems, whether from an invertebrate or vertebrate source. However, mammalian cells are preferred. Transformation or transfection and propagation of such cells has become a routine procedure. Examples of useful cell lines include 15 HeLa cells, Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cell lines, baby rat kidney (BRK) cell lines, insect cell lines, bird cell lines, and monkey (COS) cell lines. Expression vectors for such cell lines usually include an origin of 20 replication, a promoter, a translation initiation site, RNA splice sites (if genomic DNA is used), a polyadenylation site, and a transcription termination site. These vectors also usually contain a selection gene or amplification gene. Suitable expression vectors may be plasmids, viruses, or retroviruses carrying promoters 25 derived, e.g., from such sources as from adenovirus, SV40, parvoviruses, vaccinia virus, or cytomegalovirus. Representative examples of suitable expression vectors include pCDNA1; pCD, see Okayama, et al. (1985) Mol. Cell 30 Biol. 5:1136-1142; pMClneo PolyA, see Thomas, et al. (1987) Cell 51:503-512; and a baculovirus vector such as pAC 373 or pAC 610.

For secreted proteins, an open reading frame usually encodes a polypeptide that consists of a mature or secreted product covalently linked at its N-terminus to a signal peptide. The signal peptide is cleaved prior to

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secretion of the mature, or active, polypeptide. The cleavage site can be predicted with a high degree of accuracy from empirical rules, e.g., von-Heijne (1986)

Nucleic Acids Research 14:4683-4690, and the precise amino acid composition of the signal peptide does not appear to be critical to its function, e.g., Randall, et al. (1989)

Science 243:1156-1159; Kaiser, et al. (1987) Science 235:312-317.

polypeptides in a system which provides a specific or defined glycosylation pattern. In this case, the usual pattern will be that provided naturally by the expression system. However, the pattern will be modifiable by exposing the polypeptide, e.g., an unglycosylated form, to appropriate glycosylating proteins introduced into a heterologous expression system. For example, the receptor gene may be co-transformed with one or more genes encoding mammalian or other glycosylating enzymes. Using this approach, certain mammalian glycosylation patterns will be achievable in prokaryote or other cells.

The source of DTLR can be a eukaryotic or prokaryotic host expressing recombinant DTLR, such as is described above. The source can also be a cell line such as mouse Swiss 3T3 fibroblasts, but other mammalian cell lines are also contemplated by this invention, with the preferred cell line being from the human species.

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Now that the sequences are known, the primate DTLRs, fragments, or derivatives thereof can be prepared by conventional processes for synthesizing peptides. These include processes such as are described in Stewart and Young (1984) Solid Phase Peptide Synthesis, Pierce Chemical Co., Rockford, IL; Bodanszky and Bodanszky (1984) The Practice of Peptide Synthesis, Springer-Verlag, New York; and Bodanszky (1984) The Principles of Peptide Synthesis, Springer-Verlag, New York; all of each which are incorporated herein by reference. For example, an

azide process, an acid chloride process, an acid anhydride process, a mixed anhydride process, an active ester process (e.g., p-nitrophenyl ester, N-hydroxysuccinimide ester, or cyanomethyl ester), a carbodiimidazole process, an oxidative-reductive process, or a dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCCD)/additive process can be used. Solid phase and solution phase syntheses are both applicable to the foregoing processes. Similar techniques can be used with partial DTLR sequences.

The DTLR proteins, fragments, or derivatives are suitably prepared in accordance with the above processes as typically employed in peptide synthesis, generally either by a so-called stepwise process which comprises condensing an amino acid to the terminal amino acid, one by one in sequence, or by coupling peptide fragments to the terminal amino acid. Amino groups that are not being used in the coupling reaction typically must be protected to prevent coupling at an incorrect location.

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If a solid phase synthesis is adopted, the C-terminal amino acid is bound to an insoluble carrier or support through its carboxyl group. The insoluble carrier is not particularly limited as long as it has a binding capability to a reactive carboxyl group. Examples of such insoluble carriers include halomethyl resins, such as chloromethyl resin or bromomethyl resin, hydroxymethyl resins, phenol resins, tert-alkyloxycarbonylhydrazidated resins, and the like.

An amino group-protected amino acid is bound in sequence through condensation of its activated carboxyl group and the reactive amino group of the previously formed peptide or chain, to synthesize the peptide step by step. After synthesizing the complete sequence, the peptide is split off from the insoluble carrier to produce the peptide. This solid-phase approach is generally described by Merrifield, et al. (1963) in J. Am. Chem.

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Soc. 85:2149-2156, which is incorporated herein by reference.

The prepared protein and fragments thereof can be isolated and purified from the reaction mixture by means of peptide separation, for example, by extraction, precipitation, electrophoresis, various forms of chromatography, and the like. The receptors of this invention can be obtained in varying degrees of purity depending upon desired uses. Purification can be accomplished by use of the protein purification techniques 10 disclosed herein, see below, or by the use of the antibodies herein described in methods of immunoabsorbant affinity chromatography. This immunoabsorbant affinity chromatography is carried out by first linking the antibodies to a solid support and then contacting the 15 linked antibodies with solubilized lysates of appropriate ceils, lysates of other cells expressing the receptor, or lysates or supernatants of cells producing the protein as a result of DNA techniques, see below.

Generally, the purified protein will be at least about 40% pure, ordinarily at least about 50% pure, usually at least about 60% pure, typically at least about 70% pure, more typically at least about 80% pure, preferable at least about 90% pure and more preferably at least about 95% pure, and in particular embodiments, 97%-99% or more. Purity will usually be on a weight basis, but can also be on a molar basis. Different assays will be applied as appropriate.

30 VI. Antibodies

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Antibodies can be raised to the various mammalian, e.g., primate DTLR proteins and fragments thereof, both in naturally occurring native forms and in their recombinant forms, the difference being that antibodies to the active receptor are more likely to recognize epitopes which are only present in the native conformations. Denatured

antigen detection can also be useful in, e.g., Western analysis. Anti-idiotypic antibodies are also contemplated, which would be useful as agonists or antagonists of a natural receptor or an antibody.

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Preferred antibodies will exhibit properties of both affinity and selectivity. High affinity is generally preferred, while selectivity will allow distinction between various embodiment subsets. In particular, it will be desirable to possess antibody preparations characterized to bind, e.g., various specific combinations of related members while not binding others. Such various combinatorial subsets are specifically enabled, e.g., these reagents may be generated or selected using standard methods of immunoaffinity, selection, etc.

15 Antibodies, including binding fragments and single chain versions, against predetermined fragments of the protein can be raised by immunization of animals with conjugates of the fragments with immunogenic proteins. Monoclonal antibodies are prepared from cells secreting the desired antibody. These antibodies can be screened 20 for binding to normal or defective protein, or screened for agonistic or antagonistic activity. These monoclonal antibodies will usually bind with at least a K_{D} of about 1 mM, more usually at least about 300 μM, typically at least about 100µM, more typically at least about 30 µM, 25 preferably at least about 10 µM, and more preferably at least about 3 µM or better.

The antibodies, including antigen binding fragments, of this invention can have significant diagnostic or therapeutic value. They can be potent antagonists that bind to the receptor and inhibit binding to ligand or inhibit the ability of the receptor to elicit a biological response, e.g., act on its substrate. They also can be useful as non-neutralizing antibodies and can be coupled to toxins or radionuclides to bind producing cells, or cells localized to the source of the interleukin.

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Further, these antibodies can be conjugated to drugs or other therapeutic agents, either directly or indirectly by means of a linker.

The antibodies of this invention can also be useful in diagnostic applications. As capture or non-neutralizing antibodies, they might bind to the receptor without inhibiting ligand or substrate binding. As neutralizing antibodies, they can be useful in competitive binding assays. They will also be useful in detecting or quantifying ligand. They may be used as reagents for Western blot analysis, or for immunoprecipitation or immunopurification of the respective protein.

Protein fragments may be joined to other materials, particularly polypeptides, as fused or covalently joined 15 polypeptides to be used as immunogens. Mammalian DTLR and its fragments may be fused or covalently linked to a variety of immunogens, such as keyhole limpet hemocyanin, bovine serum albumin, tetanus toxoid, etc. See Microbiology, Hoeber Medical Division, Harper and Row, 20 1969; Landsteiner (1962) Specificity of Serological Reactions, Dover Publications, New York; and Williams, et al. (1967) Methods in Immunology and Immunochemistry, Vol. 1, Academic Press, New York; each of which are incorporated herein by reference, for descriptions of 25 methods of preparing polyclonal antisera. A typical method involves hyperimmunization of an animal with an antigen. The blood of the animal is then collected shortly after the repeated immunizations and the gamma globulin is isolated. 30

In some instances, it is desirable to prepare monoclonal antibodies from various mammalian hosts, such as mice, rodents, primates, humans, etc. Description of techniques for preparing such monoclonal antibodies may be found in, e.g., Stites, et al. (eds.) Basic and Clinical Immunology (4th ed.), Lange Medical Publications, Los

Altos, CA, and references cited therein; Harlow and Lane (1988) Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual, CSH Press; Goding (1986) Monoclonal Antibodies: Principles and Practice (2d ed) Academic Press, New York; and particularly in Kohler and Milstein (1975) in Nature 256: 495-497, which discusses one method of generating monoclonal antibodies. Each of these references is incorporated herein by reference. Summarized briefly, this method involves injecting an animal with an immunogen. The animal is then sacrificed and cells taken from its spleen, which are then fused with myeloma cells. The result is a hybrid cell or "hybridoma" that is capable of reproducing in vitro. population of hybridomas is then screened to isolate individual clones, each of which secrete a single antibody species to the immunogen. In this manner, the individual antibody species obtained are the products of immortalized and cloned single B cells from the immune animal generated in response to a specific site recognized on the immunogenic substance.

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Other suitable techniques involve in vitro exposure 20 of lymphocytes to the antigenic polypeptides or . alternatively to selection of libraries of antibodies in phage or similar vectors. See, Huse, et al. (1989) "Generation of a Large Combinatorial Library of the 25 Immunoglobulin Repertoire in Phage Lambda," Science 246:1275-1281; and Ward, et al. (1989) Nature 341:544-546, each of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference. The polypeptides and antibodies of the present invention may be used with or without modification, including 30 chimeric or humanized antibodies. Frequently, the polypeptides and antibodies will be labeled by joining, either covalently or non-covalently, a substance which provides for a detectable signal. A wide variety of labels and conjugation techniques are known and are 35 reported extensively in both the scientific and patent literature. Suitable labels include radionuclides,

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enzymes, substrates, cofactors, inhibitors, fluorescent moieties, chemiluminescent moieties, magnetic particles, and the like. Patents, teaching the use of such labels include U.S. Patent Nos. 3,817,837;.3,850,752; 3,939,350; 3,996,345; 4,277,437; 4,275,149; and 4,366,241. Also, recombinant or chimeric immunoglobulins may be produced, see Cabilly, U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; or made in transgenic mice, see Mendez, et al. (1997) Nature Genetics 15:146-156. These references are incorporated herein by reference.

The antibodies of this invention can also be used for affinity chromatography in isolating the DTLRs. Columns can be prepared where the antibodies are linked to a solid support, e.g., particles, such as agarose, Sephadex, or the like, where a cell lysate may be passed through the column, the column washed, followed by increasing concentrations of a mild denaturant, whereby the purified protein will be released. The protein may be used to purify antibody.

The antibodies may also be used to screen expression libraries for particular expression products. Usually the antibodies used in such a procedure will be labeled with a moiety allowing easy detection of presence of antigen by antibody binding.

Antibodies raised against a DTLR will also be used to raise anti-idiotypic antibodies. These will be useful in detecting or diagnosing various immunological conditions related to expression of the protein or cells which express the protein. They also will be useful as agonists or antagonists of the ligand, which may be competitive inhibitors or substitutes for naturally occurring ligands.

A DTLR protein that specifically binds to or that is specifically immunoreactive with an antibody generated against a defined immunogen, such as an immunogen consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, or 24, is typically

determined in an immunoassay. The immunoassay typically uses a polyclonal antiserum which was raised, e.g., to a protein of SEQ ID NO: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, or 24. This antiserum is selected to have low crossreactivity against other IL-1R family members, e.g., DTLR1, preferably from the same species, and any such crossreactivity is removed by immunoabsorption prior to use in the immunoassay.

In order to produce antisera for use in an immunoassay, the protein of SEQ ID NO: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 10 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, or 24, or a combination thereof, is isolated as described herein. For example, recombinant protein may be produced in a mammalian cell line. An appropriate host, e.g., an inbred strain of mice such as Balb/c, is immunized with the selected protein, typically 15 using a standard adjuvant, such as Freund's adjuvant, and a standard mouse immunization protocol (see Harlow and Lane, supra). Alternatively, a synthetic peptide derived from the sequences disclosed herein and conjugated to a carrier protein can be used an immunogen. Polyclonal sera 20 are collected and titered against the immunogen protein in an immunoassay, e.g., a solid phase immunoassay with the immunogen immobilized on a solid support. Polyclonal antisera with a titer of 104 or greater are selected and tested for their cross reactivity against other IL-1R 25 family members, e.g., mouse DTLRs or human DTLR1, using a competitive binding immunoassay such as the one described in Harlow and Lane, supra, at pages 570-573. Preferably at least two DTLR family members are used in this determination in conjunction with either or some of the 30 human DTLR2-10. These IL-1R family members can be produced as recombinant proteins and isolated using standard molecular biology and protein chemistry techniques as described herein.

Immunoassays in the competitive binding format can be used for the crossreactivity determinations. For example,

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the proteins of SEQ ID NO: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and/or 24, or various fragments thereof, can be immobilized to a solid support. Proteins added to the assay compete with the binding of the antisera to the immobilized antigen. The ability of the above proteins to compete with the binding of the antisera to the immobilized protein is compared to the protein of SEQ ID NO: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and/or 24. The percent crossreactivity for the above proteins is calculated, using standard calculations. 10 Those antisera with less than 10% crossreactivity with each of the proteins listed above are selected and pooled. The crossreacting antibodies are then removed from the pooled antisera by immunoabsorption with the above-listed proteins. 15

The immunoabsorbed and pooled antisera are then used in a competitive binding immunoassay as described above to compare a second protein to the immunogen protein (e.g., the IL-1R like protein of SEQ ID NO: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 20 16, 18, 20, 22, and/or 24). In order to make this comparison, the two proteins are each assayed at a wide range of concentrations and the amount of each protein required to inhibit 50% of the binding of the antisera to the immobilized protein is determined. If the amount of the second protein required is less than twice the amount of the protein of the selected protein or proteins that is required, then the second protein is said to specifically bind to an antibody generated to the immunogen.

It is understood that these DTLR proteins are members of a family of homologous proteins that comprise at least 10 so far identified genes. For a particular gene product, such as the DTLR2-10, the term refers not only to the amino acid sequences disclosed herein, but also to other proteins that are allelic, non-allelic or species variants. It also understood that the terms include nonnatural mutations introduced by deliberate mutation

using conventional recombinant technology such as single site mutation, or by excising short sections of DNA encoding the respective proteins, or by substituting new amino acids, or adding new amino acids. Such minor alterations must substantially maintain the immunoidentity of the original molecule and/or its biological activity. Thus, these alterations include proteins that are specifically immunoreactive with a designated naturally occurring IL-1R related protein, for example, the DTLR proteins shown in SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 10 18, 20, 22, or 24. The biological properties of the altered proteins can be determined by expressing the protein in an appropriate cell line and measuring the appropriate effect upon lymphocytes. Particular protein modifications considered minor would include conservative 15 substitution of amino acids with similar chemical properties, as described above for the IL-1R family as a By aligning a protein optimally with the protein of DTLR2-10 and by using the conventional immunoassays described herein to determine immunoidentity, one can 20 determine the protein compositions of the invention.

VII. Kits and quantitation

Both naturally occurring and recombinant forms of the 25 IL-1R like molecules of this invention are particularly useful in kits and assay methods. For example, these methods would also be applied to screening for binding activity, e.g., ligands for these proteins. Several methods of automating assays have been developed in recent 30 years so as to permit screening of tens of thousands of compounds per year. See, e.g., a BIOMEK automated workstation, Beckman Instruments, Palo Alto, California, and Fodor, et al. (1991) Science 251:767-773, which is incorporated herein by reference. The latter describes means for testing binding by a plurality of defined 35 polymers synthesized on a solid substrate. The

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development of suitable assays to screen for a ligand or agonist/antagonist homologous proteins can be greatly facilitated by the availability of large amounts of purified, soluble DTLRs in an active state such as is provided by this invention.

Purified DTLR can be coated directly onto plates for use in the aforementioned ligand screening techniques. However, non-neutralizing antibodies to these proteins can be used as capture antibodies to immobilize the respective receptor on the solid phase, useful, e.g., in diagnostic uses.

This invention also contemplates use of DTLR2-10, fragments thereof, peptides, and their fusion products in a variety of diagnostic kits and methods for detecting the presence of the protein or its ligand. Alternatively, or additionally, antibodies against the molecules may be incorporated into the kits and methods. Typically the kit will have a compartment containing either a defined DTLR peptide or gene segment or a reagent which recognizes one or the other. Typically, recognition reagents, in the case of peptide, would be a receptor or antibody, or in the case of a gene segment, would usually be a hybridization probe.

A preferred kit for determining the concentration of, e.g., DTLR4, a sample would typically comprise a labeled compound, e.g., ligand or antibody, having known binding affinity for DTLR4, a source of DTLR4 (naturally occurring or recombinant) as a positive control, and a means for separating the bound from free labeled compound, for example a solid phase for immobilizing the DTLR4 in the test sample. Compartments containing reagents, and instructions, will normally be provided.

Antibodies, including antigen binding fragments, specific for mammalian DTLR or a peptide fragment, or receptor fragments are useful in diagnostic applications to detect the presence of elevated levels of ligand and/or

its fragments. Diagnostic assays may be homogeneous (without a separation step between free reagent and antibody-antigen complex) or heterogeneous (with a separation step). Various commercial assays exist, such as radioimmunoassay (RIA), enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), enzyme immunoassay (EIA), enzyme-multiplied immunoassay technique (EMIT), substrate-labeled fluorescent immunoassay (SLFIA) and the like. For example, unlabeled antibodies can be employed by using a second antibody which is labeled and which recognizes the antibody to DTLR4 or to a particular fragment thereof. These assays have also been extensively discussed in the literature. See, e.g., Harlow and Lane (1988) Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual, CSH., and Coligan (ed. 1991 and periodic supplements) Current Protocols In Immunology Greene/Wiley, New York.

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Anti-idiotypic antibodies may have similar use to serve as agonists or antagonists of DTLR4. These should be useful as therapeutic reagents under appropriate circumstances.

Frequently, the reagents for diagnostic assays are supplied in kits, so as to optimize the sensitivity of the assay. For the subject invention, depending upon the nature of the assay, the protocol, and the label, either labeled or unlabeled antibody, or labeled ligand is provided. This is usually in conjunction with other additives, such as buffers, stabilizers, materials necessary for signal production such as substrates for enzymes, and the like. Preferably, the kit will also contain instructions for proper use and disposal of the contents after use. Typically the kit has compartments for each useful reagent, and will contain instructions for proper use and disposal of reagents. Desirably, the reagents are provided as a dry lyophilized powder, where the reagents may be reconstituted in an aqueous medium

having appropriate concentrations for performing the assay.

The aforementioned constituents of the diagnostic assays may be used without modification or may be modified in a variety of ways. For example, labeling may be achieved by covalently or non-covalently joining a moiety which directly or indirectly provides a detectable signal. In any of these assays, a test compound, DTLR, or antibodies thereto can be labeled either directly or indirectly. Possibilities for direct labeling include 10 label groups: radiolabels such as 125I, enzymes (U.S. Pat. No. 3,645,090) such as peroxidase and alkaline phosphatase, and fluorescent labels (U.S. Pat. No. 3,940,475) capable of monitoring the change in fluorescence intensity, wavelength shift, or fluorescence 15 polarization. Both of the patents are incorporated herein by reference. Possibilities for indirect labeling include biotinylation of one constituent followed by binding to avidin coupled to one of the above label groups.

There are also numerous methods of separating the 20 bound from the free ligand, or alternatively the bound from the free test compound. The DTLR can be immobilized on various matrixes followed by washing. Suitable matrices include plastic such as an ELISA plate, filters, and beads. Methods of immobilizing the receptor to a 25 matrix include, without limitation, direct adhesion to plastic, use of a capture antibody, chemical coupling, and biotin-avidin. The last step in this approach involves the precipitation of antibody/antigen complex by any of several methods including those utilizing, e.g., an 30 organic solvent such as polyethylene glycol or a salt such as ammonium sulfate. Other suitable separation techniques include, without limitation, the fluorescein antibody magnetizable particle method described in Rattle, et al. (1984) Clin. Chem. 30(9):1457-1461, and the double 35

antibody magnetic particle separation as described in U.S.

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Pat. No. 4,659,678, each of which is incorporated herein by reference.

The methods for linking protein or fragments to various labels have been extensively reported in the literature and do not require detailed discussion here. Many of the techniques involve the use of activated carboxyl groups either through the use of carbodismide or active esters to form peptide bonds, the formation of thioethers by reaction of a mercapto group with an activated halogen such as chloroacetyl, or an activated olefin such as maleimide, for linkage, or the like. Fusion proteins will also find use in these applications.

Another diagnostic aspect of this invention involves use of oligonucleotide or polynucleotide sequences taken from the sequence of a DTLR. These sequences can be used as probes for detecting levels of the respective DTLR in patients suspected of having an immunological disorder. The preparation of both RNA and DNA nucleotide sequences, the labeling of the sequences, and the preferred size of the sequences has received ample description and discussion in the literature. Normally an oligonucleotide probe should have at least about 14 nucleotides, usually at least about 18 nucleotides, and the polynucleotide probes may be up to several kilobases. Various labels may be employed, most commonly radionuclides, particularly However, other techniques may also be employed, such as using biotin modified nucleotides for introduction into a polynucleotide. The biotin then serves as the site for binding to avidin or antibodies, which may be labeled with a wide variety of labels, such as radionuclides, fluorescers, enzymes, or the like. Alternatively, antibodies may be employed which can recognize specific duplexes, including DNA duplexes, RNA duplexes, DNA-RNA hybrid duplexes, or DNA-protein duplexes. The antibodies in turn may be labeled and the assay carried out where the

duplex is bound to a surface, so that upon the formation

of duplex on the surface, the presence of antibody bound to the duplex can be detected. The use of probes to the novel anti-sense RNA may be carried out in any conventional techniques such as nucleic acid

- hybridization, plus and minus screening, recombinational probing, hybrid released translation (HRT), and hybrid arrested translation (HART). This also includes amplification techniques such as polymerase chain reaction (PCR).
- Diagnostic kits which also test for the qualitative or quantitative presence of other markers are also contemplated. Diagnosis or prognosis may depend on the combination of multiple indications used as markers. Thus, kits may test for combinations of markers. See, e.g., Viallet, et al. (1989) Progress in Growth Factor Res. 1:89-97.

VIII. Therapeutic Utility

This invention provides reagents with significant therapeutic value. The DTLRs (naturally occurring or 20 recombinant), fragments thereof, mutein receptors, and antibodies, along with compounds identified as having binding affinity to the receptors or antibodies, should be useful in the treatment of conditions exhibiting abnormal 25 expression of the receptors of their ligands. Such abnormality will typically be manifested by immunological disorders. Additionally, this invention should provide therapeutic value in various diseases or disorders associated with abnormal expression or abnormal triggering 30 of response to the ligand. The Toll ligands have been suggested to be involved in morphologic development, e.g., dorso-ventral polarity determination, and immune responses, particularly the primitive innate responses. See, e.g., Sun, et al. (1991) Eur. J. Biochem. 196:247-35 254; Hultmark (1994) Nature 367:116-117.

Recombinant DTLRs, muteins, agonist or antagonist antibodies thereto, or antibodies can be purified and then administered to a patient. These reagents can be combined for therapeutic use with additional active ingredients, e.g., in conventional pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or diluents, along with physiologically innocuous stabilizers and excipients. These combinations can be sterile, e.g., filtered, and placed into dosage forms as by lyophilization in dosage vials or storage in stabilized aqueous preparations. This invention also contemplates use of antibodies or binding fragments thereof which are not complement binding.

Ligand screening using DTLR or fragments thereof can be performed to identify molecules having binding affinity to the receptors. Subsequent biological assays can then be utilized to determine if a putative ligand can provide competitive binding, which can block intrinsic stimulating activity. Receptor fragments can be used as a blocker or antagonist in that it blocks the activity of ligand.

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Likewise, a compound having intrinsic stimulating activity can activate the receptor and is thus an agonist in that it simulates the activity of ligand, e.g., inducing signaling. This invention further contemplates the therapeutic use of antibodies to DTLRs as antagonists.

The quantities of reagents necessary for effective therapy will depend upon many different factors, including means of administration, target site, physiological state of the patient, and other medicants administered. Thus, treatment dosages should be titrated to optimize safety and efficacy. Typically, dosages used in vitro may provide useful guidance in the amounts useful for in situ administration of these reagents. Animal testing of effective doses for treatment of particular disorders will provide further predictive indication of human dosage.

Various considerations are described, e.g., in Gilman, et al. (eds. 1990) Goodman and Gilman's: The Pharmacological

Bases of Therapeutics, 8th Ed., Pergamon Press; and Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, (current edition), Mack Publishing Co., Easton, Penn.; each of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference. Methods for administration are discussed therein and below, e.g., for 5 oral, intravenous, intraperitoneal, or intramuscular administration, transdermal diffusion, and others. Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers will include water, saline, buffers, and other compounds described, e.g., in the Merck Index, Merck & Co., Rahway, New Jersey. Because 10 of the likely high affinity binding, or turnover numbers, between a putative ligand and its receptors, low dosages of these reagents would be initially expected to be effective. And the signaling pathway suggests extremely 15 low amounts of ligand may have effect. Thus, dosage ranges would ordinarily be expected to be in amounts lower than 1 mM concentrations, typically less than about 10 µM concentrations, usually less than about 100 nM, preferably less than about 10 pM (picomolar), and most preferably less than about 1 fM (femtomolar), with an appropriate 20 carrier. Slow release formulations, or slow release apparatus will often be utilized for continuous administration.

DTLRs, fragments thereof, and antibodies or its 25 fragments, antagonists, and agonists, may be administered directly to the host to be treated or, depending on the size of the compounds, it may be desirable to conjugate them to carrier proteins such as ovalbumin or serum albumin prior to their administration. Therapeutic 30 formulations may be administered in any conventional dosage formulation. While it is possible for the active ingredient to be administered alone, it is preferable to present it as a pharmaceutical formulation. Formulations comprise at least one active ingredient, as defined above, 35 together with one or more acceptable carriers thereof. Each carrier must be both pharmaceutically and

physiologically acceptable in the sense of being compatible with the other ingredients and not injurious to the patient. Formulations include those suitable for oral, rectal, nasal, or parenteral (including subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous and intradermal)

- subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous and intradermal) administration. The formulations may conveniently be presented in unit dosage form and may be prepared by any methods well known in the art of pharmacy. See, e.g., Gilman, et al. (eds. 1990) Goodman and Gilman's: The
- Pharmacological Bases of Therapeutics, 8th Ed., Pergamon Press; and Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences (current edition), Mack Publishing Co., Easton, Penn.; Avis, et al. (eds. 1993) Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms: Parenteral Medications Dekker, NY; Lieberman, et al. (eds. 1990)
- Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms: Tablets Dekker, NY; and Lieberman, et al. (eds. 1990) Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms: Disperse Systems Dekker, NY. The therapy of this invention may be combined with or used in association with other therapeutic agents, particularly agonists or antagonists of other IL-1 family members.

IX. Ligands

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The description of the Toll receptors herein provide means to identify ligands, as described above. Such ligand should bind specifically to the respective receptor 25 with reasonably high affinity. Various constructs are made available which allow either labeling of the receptor to detect its ligand. For example, directly labeling DTLR, fusing onto it markers for secondary labeling, e.g., 30 FLAG or other epitope tags, etc., will allow detection of receptor. This can be histological, as an affinity method for biochemical purification, or labeling or selection in an expression cloning approach. A two-hybrid selection system may also be applied making appropriate constructs with the available DTLR sequences. See, e.g., Fields and 35 Song (1989) Nature 340:245-246.

Generally, descriptions of DTLRs will be analogously applicable to individual specific embodiments directed to DTLR2, DTLR3, DTLR4, DTLR5, DTLR6, DTLR7, DTLR8, DTLR9, and/or DTLR10 reagents and compositions.

The broad scope of this invention is best understood with reference to the following examples, which are not intended to limit the inventions to the specific embodiments.

EXAMPLES

I. General Methods

Some of the standard methods are described or referenced, e.g., in Maniatis, et al. (1982) Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Press; Sambrook, et al. (1989) Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, (2d ed.), vols. 1-3, CSH Press, NY; Ausubel, et al., Biology, Greene Publishing Associates, Brooklyn, NY; or Ausubel, et 10 al. (1987 and Supplements) Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Greene/Wiley, New York. Methods for protein purification include such methods as ammonium sulfate precipitation, column chromatography, electrophoresis, 15 centrifugation, crystallization, and others. See, e.g., Ausubel, et al. (1987 and periodic supplements); Coligan, et al. (ed. 1996) and periodic supplements, Current Protocols In Protein Science Greene/Wiley, New York; Deutscher (1990) "Guide to Protein Purification" in Methods in Enzymology, vol. 182, and other volumes in this 20 series; and manufacturer's literature on use of protein purification products, e.g., Pharmacia, Piscataway, N.J., or Bio-Rad, Richmond, CA. Combination with recombinant techniques allow fusion to appropriate segments, e.g., to 25 a FLAG sequence or an equivalent which can be fused via a protease-removable sequence. See, e.g., Hochuli (1989) Chemische Industrie 12:69-70; Hochuli (1990) "Purification of Recombinant Proteins with Metal Chelate Absorbent" in Setlow (ed.) Genetic Engineering, Principle and Methods 30 12:87-98, Plenum Press, N.Y.; and Crowe, et al. (1992) QIAexpress: The High Level Expression and Protein Purification System QUIAGEN, Inc., Chatsworth, CA. Standard immunological techniques and assays are described, e.g., in Hertzenberg, et al. (eds. 1996) Weir's Handbook of Experimental Immunology vols. 1-4, Blackwell 35 Science; Coligan (1991) Current Protocols in Immunology

Wiley/Greene, NY; and Methods in Enzymology volumes. 70, 73, 74, 84, 92, 93, 108, 116, 121, 132, 150, 162, and 163.

Assays for vascular biological activities are well known in the art. They will cover angiogenic and angiostatic activities in tumor, or other tissues, e.g., arterial smooth muscle proliferation (see, e.g., Koyoma, et al. (1996) Cell 87:1069-1078), monocyte adhesion to vascular epithelium (see McEvoy, et al. (1997) J. Exp. Med. 185:2069-2077), etc. See also Ross (1993) Nature 362:801-809; Rekhter and Gordon (1995) Am. J. Pathol. 147:668-677; Thyberg, et al. (1990) Atherosclerosis 10:966-990; and Gumbiner (1996) Cell 84:345-357.

Assays for neural cell biological activities are described, e.g., in Wouterlood (ed. 1995) Neuroscience Protocols modules 10, Elsevier; Methods in Neurosciences Academic Press; and Neuromethods Humana Press, Totowa, NJ. Methodology of developmental systems is described, e.g., in Meisami (ed.) Handbook of Human Growth and Developmental Biology CRC Press; and Chrispeels (ed.) Molecular Techniques and Approaches in Developmental Biology Interscience.

Computer sequence analysis is performed, e.g., using available software programs, including those from the GCG (U. Wisconsin) and GenBank sources. Public sequence databases were also used, e.g., from GenBank, NCBI, EMBO, and others. Determination of transmembrane and other important motifs may be predicted using such bioinformatics tools.

Many techniques applicable to IL-10 receptors may be applied to DTLRs, as described, e.g., in USSN 08/110,683 (IL-10 receptor), which is incorporated herein by reference for all purposes.

II. Novel Family of Human Receptors

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Abbreviations: DTLR, DNAX Toll-like receptor; IL-lR, interleukin-l receptor; TH, Toll homology; LRR, leucine-rich repeat; EST, expressed sequence tag; STS, sequence tagged site; FISH, fluorescence in situ hybridization.

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The discovery of sequence homology between the cytoplasmic domains of Drosophila Toll and human interleukin-1 (IL-1) receptors has sown the conviction that both molecules trigger related signaling pathways 10 tied to the nuclear translocation of Rel-type transcription factors. This conserved signaling scheme governs an evolutionarily ancient immune response in both insects and vertebrates. We report the molecular cloning of a novel class of putative human receptors with a protein architecture that is closely similar to Drosophila 15 Toll in both intra- and extra-cellular segments. Five human Toll-like receptors, designated DTLRs 1-5, are likely the direct homologs of the fly molecule, and as such could constitute an important and unrecognized 20 component of innate immunity in humans; intriguingly, the evolutionary retention of DTLRs in vertebrates may indicate another role, akin to Toll in the dorsoventralization of the Drosophila embryo, as regulators of early morphogenetic patterning. Multiple tissue mRNA 25 blots indicate markedly different patterns of expression for the human DTLRs. Using fluorescence in situ hybridization and Sequence-Tagged Site database analyses, we also show that the cognate DTLR genes reside on chromosomes 4 (DTLRs 1, 2, and 3), 9 (DTLR4), and 1 (DTLR5). Structure prediction of the aligned Toll-30 homology (TH) domains from varied insect and human DTLRs, vertebrate IL-1 receptors, and MyD88 factors, and plant disease resistance proteins, recognizes a parallel β/α fold with an acidic active site; a similar structure notably recurs in a class of response regulators broadly 35 involved in transducing sensory information in bacteria.

The seeds of the morphogenetic gulf that so dramatically separates flies from humans are planted in familiar embryonic shapes and patterns, but give rise to very different cell complexities. DeRobertis and Sasai (1996) Nature 380:37-40; and Arendt and Nübler-Jung (1997) Mech. Develop. 61:7-21. This divergence of developmental plans between insects and vertebrates is choreographed by remarkably similar signaling pathways, underscoring a greater conservation of protein networks and biochemical mechanisms from unequal gene repertoires. Miklos and Rubin (1996) Cell 86:521-529; and Chothia (1994) Develop. 1994 Suppl., 27-33. A powerful way to chart the evolutionary design of these regulatory pathways is by inferring their likely molecular components (and biological functions) through interspecies comparisons of protein sequences and structures. Miklos and Rubin (1996) Cell 86:521-529; Chothia (1994) Develop. 1994 Suppl., 27-33 (3-5); and Banfi, et al. (1996) Nature Genet. 13:167~ 174.

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A universally critical step in embryonic development is the specification of body axes, either born from innate asymmetries or triggered by external cues. DeRobertis and Sasai (1996) Nature 380:37-40; and Arendt and Nübler-Jung (1997) Mech. Develop. 61:7-21. As a model system, 25 particular attention has been focused on the phylogenetic basis and cellular mechanisms of dorsoventral polarization. DeRobertis and Sasai (1996) Nature 380:37-40; and Arendt and Nübler-Jung (1997) Mech. Develop. 61:7-21. A prototype molecular strategy for this 30 transformation has emerged from the Drosophila embryo, where the sequential action of a small number of genes results in a ventralizing gradient of the transcription factor Dorsal. St. Johnston and Nüsslein-Volhard (1992) Cell 68:201-219; and Morisato and Anderson (1995) Ann. 35 Rev. Genet. 29:371-399.

This signaling pathway centers on Toll, a transmembrane receptor that transduces the binding of a maternally-secreted ventral factor, Spätzle, into the cytoplasmic engagement of Tube, an accessory mclecule, and the activation of Pelle, a Ser/Thr kinase that catalyzes the dissociation of Dorsal from the inhibitor Cactus and allows migration of Dorsal to ventral nuclei (Morisato and Anderson (1995) Ann. Rev. Genet. 29:371-399; and Belvin and Anderson (1996) Ann. Rev. Cell Develop. Biol. 12:393-10 416. The Toll pathway also controls the induction of potent antimicrobial factors in the adult fly (Lemaitre, et al. (1996) Cell 86:973-983); this role in Drosophila immune defense strengthens mechanistic parallels to IL-1 pathways that govern a host of immune and inflammatory 15 responses in vertebrates. Belvin and Anderson (1996) Ann. Rev. Cell Develop. Biol. 12:393-416; and Wasserman (1993) Molec. Biol. Cell 4:767-771. A Toll-related cytoplasmic domain in IL-1 receptors directs the binding of a Pellelike kirase, IRAK, and the activation of a latent NF-KB/I-KB complex that mirrors the embrace of Dorsal and Cactus. 20 Belvin and Anderson (1996) Ann. Rev. Cell Develop. Biol. 12:393-416; and Wasserman (1993) Molec. Biol. Cell 4:767-771.

We describe the cloning and molecular 25 characterization of four new Toll-like molecules in humans, designated DTLRs 2-5 (following Chiang and Beachy (1994) Mech. Develop. 47:225-239), that reveal a receptor family more closely tied to Drosophila Toll homologs than to vertebrate IL-1 receptors. The DTLR sequences are 30 derived from human ESTs; these partial cDNAs were used to draw complete expression profiles in human tissues for the five DTLRs, map the chromosomal locations of cognate genes, and narrow the choice of cDNA libraries for fulllength cDNA retrievals. Spurred by other efforts (Banfi, 35 et al. (1996) Nature Genet. 13:167-174; and Wang, et al. (1996) J. Biol. Chem. 271:4468-4476), we are assembling,

by structural conservation and molecular parsimony, a biological system in humans that is the counterpart of a compelling regulatory scheme in Drosophila. In addition, a biochemical mechanism driving Toll signaling is 5 suggested by the proposed tertiary fold of the Tollhomology (TH) domain, a core module shared by DTLRs, a broad family of IL-1 receptors, mammalian MyD88 factors and plant disease resistance proteins. Mitcham, et al. (1996) J. Biol. Chem. 271:5777-5783; and Hardiman, et al. (1996) Oncogene 13:2467-2475. We propose that a signaling 10 route coupling morphogenesis and primitive immunity in insects, plants, and animals (Belvin and Anderson (1996) Ann. Rev. Cell Develop. Biol. 12:393-416; and Wilson, et al. (1997) Curr. Biol. 7:175-178) may have roots in 15 bacterial two-component pathways.

Computational Analysis.

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Human sequences related to insect DTLRs were identified from the EST database (dbEST) at the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) using the 20 BLAST server (Altschul, et al. (1994) Nature Genet. 6:119-129). More sensitive pattern- and profile-based methods (Bork and Gibson (1996) Meth. Enzymol. 266:162-184) were used to isolate the signaling domains of the DTLR family that are shared with vertebrate and plant proteins present 25 in nonredundant databases. The progressive alignment of DTLR intra- or extracellular domain sequences was carried out by ClustalW (Thompson, et al. (1994) Nucleic Acids Res. 22:4673-4680); this program also calculated the 30 branching order of aligned sequences by the Neighbor-Joining algorithm (5000 bootstrap replications provided confidence values for the tree groupings).

Conserved alignment patterns, discerned at several degrees of stringency, were drawn by the Consensus program (internet URL http://www.bork.embl-heidelberg.de/Alignment/consensus.html). The PRINTS

library of protein fingerprints (http://www.biochem.ucl.ac.uk/bsm/dbbrowser/PRINTS/ PRINTS.html) (Attwood, et al. (1997) Nucleic Acids Res. 25:212-217) reliably identified the myriad leucine-rich 5 repeats (LRRs) present in the extracellular segments of . DTLRs with a compound motif (PRINTS code Leurichrpt) that flexibly matches N- and C-terminal features of divergent LRRs. Two prediction algorithms whose three-state accuracy is above 72% were used to derive a consensus secondary structure for the intracellular domain 10 alignment, as a bridge to fold recognition efforts (Fischer, et al. (1996) FASEB J. 10:126-136). Both the neural network program PHD (Rost and Sander (1994) Proteins 19:55-72) and the statistical prediction method DSC (King and Sternberg (1996) Protein Sci. 5:2298-2310) 15 have internet servers (URLs http://www.emblheidelberg.de/predictprotein/phd pred.html and http://bonsai.lif.icnet.uk/bmm/dsc/dsc read align.html, respectively). The intracellular region encodes the THD region discussed, e.g., in Hardiman, et al. (1996) 20 Oncogene 13:2467-2475; and Rock, et al. (1998) Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA 95:588-593, each of which is incorporated herein by reference. This domain is very important In the mechanism of signaling by the receptors, which transfers a phosphate group to a substrate. 25

Cloning of full-length human DTLR cDNAs.

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PCR primers derived from the Toll-like Humrsc786 sequence (GenBank accession code D13637) (Nomura, et al. (1994) DNA Res. 1:27-35) were used to probe a human erythroleukemic, TF-1 cell line-derived cDNA library (Kitamura, et al. (1989) Blood 73:375-380) to yield the DTLR1 cDNA sequence. The remaining DTLR sequences were flagged from dbEST, and the relevant EST clones obtained from the I.M.A.G.E. consortium (Lennon, et al. (1996) Genomics 33:151-152) via Research Genetics (Huntsville,

AL): CloneID#'s 80633 and 117262 (DTLR2), 144675 (DTLR3), 202057 (DTLR4) and 277229 (DTLR5). Full length cDNAs for human DTLRs 2-4 were cloned by DNA hybridization screening of λgt10 phage, human adult lung, placenta, and fetal

- liver 5'-Stretch Plus cDNA libraries (Clontech), respectively; the DTLR5 sequence is derived from a human multiple-sclerosis plaque EST. All positive clones were sequenced and aligned to identify individual DTLR ORFs:

 DTLR1 (2366 bp clone, 786 aa ORF), DTLR2 (2600 bp, 784
- aa), DTLR3 (3029 bp, 904 aa), DTLR4 (3811 bp, 879 aa) and DTLR5 (1275 bp, 370 aa). Similar methods are used for DTLRs 6-10. Probes for DTLR3 and DTLR4 hybridizations were generated by PCR using human placenta (Stratagene) and adult liver (Clontech) cDNA libraries as templates,
- respectively; primer pairs were derived from the respective EST sequences. PCR reactions were conducted using T. aquaticus Taqplus DNA polymerase (Stratagene) under the following conditions: 1 x (94° C, 2 min) 30 x (55° C, 20 sec; 72° C 30 sec; 94° C 20 sec), 1 x (72° C, 8
- 20 min). For DTLR2 full-length cDNA screening, a 900 bp fragment generated by EcoRI/XbaI digestion of the first EST clone (ID# 80633) was used as a probe.

mRNA blots and chromosomal localization.

- Human multiple tissue (Cat# 1, 2) and cancer cell line blots (Cat# 7757-1), containing approximately 2 μg of poly(A) * RNA per lane, were purchased from Clontech (Palo Alto, CA). For DTLRs 1-4, the isolated full-length cDNAs served as probes, for DTLR5 the EST clone (ID #277229)
- plasmid insert was used. Briefly, the probes were radiolabeled with [α - 32 P] dATP using the Amersham Rediprime random primer labeling kit (RPN1633). Prehybridization and hybridizations were performed at 65° C in 0.5 M Na₂HPO₄, 7% SDS, 0.5 M EDTA (pH 8.0). All
- 35 stringency washes were conducted at 65° C with two initial washes in 2 x SSC, 0.1% SDS for 40 min followed by a

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subsequent wash in 0.1 x SSC, 0.1% SDS for 20 min. Membranes were then exposed at -70° C to X-Ray film (Kodak) in the presence of intensifying screens. More detailed studies by cDNA library Southerns (14) were performed with selected human DTLR clones to examine their expression in hemopoietic cell subsets.

Human chromosomal mapping was conducted by the method of fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) as described in Heng and Tsui (1994) Meth. Molec. Biol. 33:109-122, using the various full-length (DTLRs 2-4) or partial (DTLR5) cDNA clones as probes. These analyses were performed as a service by SeeDNA Biotech Inc. (Ontario, Canada). A search for human syndromes (or mouse defects in syntenic loci) associated with the mapped DTLR genes was conducted in the Dysmorphic Human-Mouse Homology Database by internet server (http://www.hgmp.mrc.ac.uk/DHMHD/ hum_chrome1.html). Similar methods nare applicable to DTLRs 6-10.

20 Conserved architecture of insect and human DTLR ectodomains.

The Toll family in Drosophila comprises at least four distinct gene products: Toll, the prototype receptor involved in dorsoventral patterning of the fly embryo 25 (Morisato and Anderson (1995) Ann. Rev.s Genet. 29:371-399) and a second named '18 Wheeler' (18w) that may also be involved in early embryonic development (Chiang and Beachy (1994) Mech. Develop. 47:225-239; Eldon, et al. (1994) Develop. 120:885-899); two additional receptors are predicted by incomplete, Toll-like ORFs downstream of the 30 male-specific-transcript (Mst) locus (GenBank code X67703) or encoded by the 'sequence-tagged-site' (STS) Dm2245 (GenBank code G01378) (Mitcham, et al. (1996) J. Biol. Chem. 271:5777-5783). The extracellular segments of Toll 35 and 18w are distinctively composed of imperfect, ~24 amino acid LRR motifs (Chiang and Beachy (1994) Mech. Develop.

47:225-239; and Eldon, et al. (1994) Develop. 120:885-899). Similar tandem arrays of LRRs commonly form the adhesive antennae of varied cell surface molecules and their generic tertiary structure is presumed to mimic the horseshoe-shaped cradle of a ribonuclease inhibitor fold, where seventeen LRRs show a repeating β/α -hairpin, 28 residue motif (Buchanan and Gay (1996) Prog. Biophys. Molec. Biol. 65:1-44). The specific recognition of Spätzle by Toll may follow a model proposed for the 10 binding of cystine-knot fold glycoprotein hormones by the multi-LRR ectodomains of serpentine receptors, using the concave side of the curved β -sheet (Kajava, et al. (1995) Structure 3:867-877); intriguingly, the pattern of cysteines in Spätzle, and an orphan Drosophila ligand, Trunk, predict a similar cystine-knot tertiary structure 15 (Belvin and Anderson (1996) Ann. Rev. Cell Develop. Biol. 12:393-416; and Casanova, et al. (1995) Genes Develop. 9:2539-2544).

The 22 and 31 LRR ectodomains of Toll and 18w, respectively (the Mst ORF fragment displays 16 LRRs), are 20 most closely related to the comparable 18, 19, 24, and 22 LRR arrays of DTLRs 1-4 (the incomplete DTLR5 chain presently includes four membrane-proximal LRRs) by sequence and pattern analysis (Altschul, et al. (1994) 25 Nature Genet. 6:119-129; and Bork and Gibson (1996) Meth. Enzymol. 266:162-184) (Fig. 1). However, a striking difference in the human DTLR chains is the common loss of a ~90 residue cysteine-rich region that is variably embedded in the ectodomains of Toll, 18w and the Mst ORF 30 (distanced four, six and two LRRs, respectively, from the membrane boundary). These cysteine clusters are bipartite, with distinct 'top' (ending an LRR) and 'bottom' (stacked atop an LRR) halves (Chiang and Beachy (1994) Mech. Develop. 47:225-239; Eldon, et al. (1994) 35 Develop. 120:885-899; and Buchanan and Gay (1996) Prog. Biophys. Molec. Biol. 65:1-44); the 'top' module recurs in

both Drosophila and human DTLRs as a conserved juxtamembrane spacer (Fig. 1). We suggest that the flexibly located cysteine clusters in Drosophila receptors (and other LRR proteins), when mated 'top' to 'bottom', form a compact module with paired termini that can be inserted between any pair of LRRs without altering the overall fold of DTLR ectodomains; analogous 'extruded' domains decorate the structures of other proteins (Russell (1994) Protein Engin. 7:1407-1410).

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Molecular design of the TH signaling domain.

Sequence comparison of Toll and IL-1 type-I (IL-1R1) receptors has disclosed a distant resemblance of a ~200 amino acid cytoplasmic domain that presumably mediates signaling by similar Rel-type transcription factors. 15 Belvin and Anderson (1996) Ann. Rev. Cell Develop. Biol. 12:393-416; and (Belvin and Anderson (1996) Ann. Rev. Cell Develop. Biol. 12:393-416; and Wasserman (1993) Molec. Biol. Cell 4:767-771). More recent additions to 20 this functional paradigm include a pair of plant disease resistance proteins from tobacco and flax that feature an N-terminal TH module followed by nucleotide-binding (NTPase) and LRR segments (Wilson, et al. (1997) Curr. Biol. 7:175-178); by contrast, a 'death domain' precedes 25 the TH chain of MyD88, an intracellular myeloid differentiation marker (Mitcham, et al. (1996) J. Biol. Chem. 271:5777-5783; and Hardiman, et al. (1996) Oncogene 13:2467-2475) (Fig. 1). New IL-1-type receptors include IL-1R3, an accessory signaling molecule, and orphan 30 receptors IL-1R4 (also called ST2/Fit-1/T1), IL-1R5 (IL-1R-related protein), and IL-1R6 (IL-1R-related protein-2) (Mitcham, et al. (1996) J. Biol. Chem. 271:5777-5783; Hardiman, et al. (1996) Oncogene 13:2467-2475). the new human DTLR sequences, we have sought a structural 35 definition of this evolutionary thread by analyzing the conformation of the common TH module: ten blocks of

conserved sequence comprising 128 amino acids form the minimal TH domain fold; gaps in the alignment mark the likely location of sequence and length-variable loops (Fig. 2A-2B).

5 Two prediction algorithms that take advantage of the patterns of conservation and variation in multiply aligned sequences, PHD (Rost and Sander (1994) Proteins 19:55-72) and DSC (King and Sternberg (1996) Protein Sci. 5:2298-2310), produced strong, concordant results for the TH 10 signaling module (Fig. 2A-2B). Each block contains a discrete secondary structural element: the imprint of alternating β -strands (labeled A-E) and α -helices (numbered 1-5) is diagnostic of a β/α -class fold with α helices on both faces of a parallel β -sheet. Hydrophobic 15 β -strands A, C and D are predicted to form 'interior' staves in the β -sheet, while the shorter, amphipathic β strands B and E resemble typical 'edge' units (Fig. 2A-2B). This assignment is consistent with a strand order of B-A-C-D-E in the core β -sheet (Fig. 2C); fold comparison 20 ('mapping') and recognition ('threading') programs (Fischer, et al. (1996) FASEB J. 10:126-136) strongly return this doubly wound β/α topology. A surprising, functional prediction of this outline structure for the TH domain is that many of the conserved, charged residues in 25 the multiple alignment map to the C-terminal end of the β sheet: residue Aspl6 (block numbering scheme - Fig. 2A-2B) at the end of βA , Arg39 and Asp40 following βB , Glu75 in the first turn of $\alpha 3$, and the more loosely conserved Glu/Asp residues in the $\beta D-\alpha 4$ loop, or after βE (Fig. 2A-30 2B). The location of four other conserved residues (Asp7, Glu28, and the Arg57-Arg/Lys58 pair) is compatible with a salt bridge network at the opposite, N-terminal end of the β -sheet (Fig. 2A-2B). Alignment of the other DTLR embodiments exhibit similar features, and peptide segments 35 comprising these feataures, e.g., 20 amino acid segments containing them, are particularly important.

Signaling function depends on the structural integrity of the TH domain. Inactivating mutations or deletions within the module boundaries (Fig. 2A-2B) have been catalogued for IL-1R1 and Toll. Heguy, et al. (1992) J. Biol. Chem. 267:2605-2609; Croston, et al. (1995) J. Biol. Chem. 270:16514-16517; Schneider, et al. (1991) Genes Develop. 5:797-807; Norris and Manley. (1992) Genes Develop. 6:1654-1667; Norris and Manley (1995) Genes Develop. 9:358-369; and Norris and Manley (1996) Genes 10 Develop. 10:862-872. The human DTLR1-5 chains extending past the minimal TH domain (8, 0, 6, 22 and 18 residue lengths, respectively) are most closely similar to the stubby, 4 aa 'tail' of the Mst ORF. Toll and 18w display ' unrelated 102 and 207 residue tails (Fig. 2A-2B) that may 15 negatively regulate the signaling of the fused TH domains. Norris and Manley (1995) Genes Develop. 9:358-369; and Norris and Manley (1996) Genes Develop. 10:862-872.

The evolutionary relationship between the disparate proteins that carry the TH domain can best be discerned by a phylogenetic tree derived from the multiple alignment (Fig. 3). Four principal branches segregate the plant proteins, the MyD88 factors, IL-1 receptors, and Toll-like molecules; the latter branch clusters the Drosophila and numan DTLRs.

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Chromosomal dispersal of human DTLR genes.

In order to investigate the genetic linkage of the nascent human DTLR gene family, we mapped the chromosomal loci of four of the five genes by FISH (Fig. 4). The DTLR1 gene has previously been charted by the human genome project: an STS database locus (dbSTS accession number G06709, corresponding to STS WI-7804 or SHGC-12827) exists for the Humrsc786 cDNA (Nomura, et al. (1994) DNA Res. 1:27-35) and fixes the gene to chromosome 4 marker interval D4S1587-D42405 (50-56 cM) circa 4p14. This assignment has recently been corroborated by FISH

analysis. Taguchi, et al. (1996) Genomics 32:486-488. In the present work, we reliably assign the remaining DTLR genes to loci on chromosome 4q32 (DTLR2), 4q35 (DTLR3), 9q32-33 (DTLR4) and 1q33.3 (DTLR5). During the course of this work, an STS for the parent DTLR2 EST (cloneID #80633) has been generated (dbSTS accession number T57791 for STS SHGC-33147) and maps to the chromosome 4 marker interval D4S424-D4S1548 (143-153 cM) at 4q32 -in accord with our findings. There is a ~50 cM gap between DTLR2 and DTLR3 genes on the long arm of chromosome 4.

DTLR genes are differentially expressed.

Both Toll and 18w have complex spatial and temporal patterns of expression in Drosophila that may point to 15 functions beyond embryonic patterning. St. Johnston and Nüsslein-Volhard (1992) Cell 68:201-219; Morisato and Anderson (1995) Ann. Rev. Genet. 29:371-399; Belvin and Anderson (1996) Ann. Rev. Cell Develop. Biol. 12:393-416; Lemaitre, et al. (1996) Cell 86:973-983; Chiang and Beachy (1994) Mech. Develop. 47:225-239; and Eldon, et al. (1994) 20 Develop. 120:885-899. We have examined the spatial distribution of DTLR transcripts by mRNA blot analysis with varied human tissue and cancer cell lines using radiolabeled DTLR cDNAs (Fig. 5). DTLR1 is found to be 25 ubiquitously expressed, and at higher levels than the other receptors. Presumably reflecting alternative splicing, 'short' 3.0 kB and 'long' 8.0 kB DTLR1 transcript forms are present in ovary and spleen, respectively (Fig. 5, panels A and B). A cancer cell mRNA panel also shows the prominent overexpression of DTLR1 in 30 a Burkitt's Lymphoma Raji cell line (Fig. 5, panel C). DTLR2 mRNA is less widely expressed than DTLR1, with a 4.0 kB species detected in lung and a 4.4 kB transcript evident in heart, brain and muscle. The tissue distribution pattern of DTLR3 echoes that of DTLR2 (Fig. 35 5, panel E). DTLR3 is also present as two major

transcripts of approximately 4.0 and 6.0 kB in size, and the highest levels of expression are observed in placenta and pancreas. By contrast, DTLR4 and DTLR5 messages appear to be extremely tissue-specific. DTLR4 was detected only in placenta as a single transcript of ~7.0 kB in size. A faint 4.0 kB signal was observed for DTLR5 in ovary and peripheral blood monocytes.

Components of an evolutionarily ancient regulatory system. 10 The original molecular blueprints and divergent fates of signaling pathways can be reconstructed by comparative genomic approaches. Miklos and Rubin (1996) Cell 86:521-529; Chothia (1994) <u>Develop.</u> 1994 Suppl., 27-33; Banfi, et al. (1996) Nature Genet. 13:167-174; and Wang, et al. 15 (1996) J. Biol. Chem. 271:4468-4476. We have used this logic to identify an emergent gene family in humans, encoding five receptor paralogs at present, DTLRs 1-5, that are the direct evolutionary counterparts of a Drosophila gene family headed by Toll (Figs. 1-3). 20 conserved architecture of human and fly DTLRs, conserved LRR ectodomains and intracellular TH modules (Fig. 1), intimates that the robust pathway coupled to Toll in Drosophila (6, 7) survives in vertebrates. The best evidence borrows from a reiterated pathway: the manifold 25 IL-1 system and its repertoire of receptor-fused TH domains, IRAK, NF-KB and I-KB homologs (Belvin and Anderson (1996) Ann. Rev. Cell Develop. Biol. 12:393-416; Wasserman (1993) Molec. Biol. Cell 4:767-771; Hardiman, et al. (1996) Oncogene 13:2467-2475; and Cao, et al. (1996) Science 271:1128-1131); a Tube-like factor has also been 30 characterized. It is not known whether DTLRs can productively couple to the IL-1R signaling machinery, or instead, a parallel set of proteins is used. Differently from IL-1 receptors, the LRR cradle of human DTLRs is predicted to retain an affinity for Spätzle/Trunk-related 35

cystine-knot factors; candidate DTLR ligands (called PENs) that fit this mold have been isolated.

Biochemical mechanisms of signal transduction can be gauged by the conservation of interacting protein folds in a pathway. Miklos and Rubin (1996) Cell 86:521-529; Chothia (1994) Develop. 1994 Suppl., 27-33. At present, the Toll signaling paradigm involves some molecules whose roles are narrowly defined by their structures, actions or fates: Pelle is a Ser/Thr kinase (phosphorylation), Dorsal 10 is an NF- κ B-like transcription factor (DNA-binding) and Cactus is an ankyrin-repeat inhibitor (Dorsal binding, degradation). Belvin and Anderson (1996) Ann. Rev. Cell Develop. Biol. 12:393-416. By contrast, the functions of the Toll TH domain and Tube remain enigmatic. Like other cytokine receptors (Heldin (1995) Cell 80:213-223), 15 ligand-mediated dimerization of Toll appears to be the triggering event: free cysteines in the juxtamembrane region of Toll create constitutively active receptor pairs (Schneider, et al. (1991) Genes Develop. 5:797-807), and 20 chimeric Torso-Toll receptors signal as dimers (Galindo, et al. (1995) Develop. 121:2209-2218); yet, severe truncations or wholesale loss of the Toll ectodomain results in promiscuous intracellular signaling (Norris and Manley (1995) Genes Develop. 9:358-369; and Winans and 25 Hashimoto (1995) Molec. Biol. Cell 6:587-596), reminiscent of oncogenic receptors with catalytic domains (Heldin (1995) Cell 80:213-223). Tube is membrane-localized, engages the N-terminal (death) domain of Pelle and is phosphorylated, but neither Toll-Tube or Toll-Pelle 30 interactions are registered by two-hybrid analysis (Galindo, et al. (1995) Develop. 121:2209-2218; and Groβhans, et al. (1994) <u>Nature</u> 372:563-566); this latter result suggests that the conformational 'state' of the Toll TH domain somehow affects factor recruitment. Norris and Manley (1996) Genes Develop. 10:862-872; and Galindo, 35 et al. (1995) Develop. 121:2209-2218.

At the heart of these vexing issues is the structural nature of the Toll TH module. To address this question, we have taken advantage of the evolutionary diversity of TH sequences from insects, plants and vertebrates, incorporating the human DTLR chains, and extracted the minimal, conserved protein core for structure prediction and fold recognition (Fig. 2). The strongly predicted (β/α) 5 TH domain fold with its asymmetric cluster of acidic residues is topologically identical to the structures of 10 response regulators in bacterial two-component signaling pathways (Volz (1993) Biochemistry 32:11741-11753; and Parkinson (1993) Cell 73:857-871) (Fig. 2A-2C). prototype chemotaxis regulator CheY transiently binds a divalent cation in an 'aspartate pocket' at the C-end of 15 the core β -sheet; this cation provides electrostatic stability and facilitates the activating phosphorylation of an invariant Asp. Volz (1993) Biochemistry 32:11741-11753. Likewise, the TH domain may capture cations in its acidic nest, but activation, and downstream signaling, 20 could depend on the specific binding of a negatively charged moiety: anionic ligands can overcome intensely negative binding-site potentials by locking into precise hydrogen-bond networks. Ledvina, et al. (1996) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 93:6786-6791. Intriguingly, the TH 25 domain may not simply act as a passive scaffold for the assembly of a Tube/Pelle complex for Toll, or homologous systems in plants and vertebrates, but instead actively participate as a true conformational trigger in the signal transducing machinery. Perhaps explaining the conditional 30 binding of a Tube/Pelle complex, Toll dimerization could promote unmasking, by regulatory receptor tails (Norris and Manley (1995) Genes Develop. 9:358-369; Norris and Manley (1996) Genes Develop. 10:862-872), or binding by small molecule activators of the TH pocket. However, 35 'free' TH modules inside the cell (Norris and Manley (1995) Genes Develop. 9:358-369; Winans and Hashimoto

(1995) Molec. Biol. Cell 6:587-596) could act as catalytic, CheY-like triggers by activating and docking with errant Tube/Pelle complexes.

Morphogenetic receptors and immune defense.

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The evolutionary link between insect and vertebrate immune systems is stamped in DNA: genes encoding antimicrobial factors in insects display upstream motifs similar to acute phase response elements known to bind NF-KB transcription factors in mammals. Hultmark (1993) Trends Genet. 9:178-183. Dorsal, and two Dorsal-related factors, Dif and Relish, help induce these defense proteins after bacterial challenge (Reichhart, et al. (1993) C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 316:1218-1224; Tp, et al.

- 15 (1993) Cell 75:753-763; and Dushay, et al. (1996) Froc.

 Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 93:10343-10347); Toll, or other

 DTLRs, likely modulate these rapid immune responses in

 adult Drosophila (Lemaitre, et al. (1996) Cell 86:973-983;

 and Rosetto, et al. (1995) Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.
- 20 209:111-116). These mechanistic parallels to the IL-1 inflammatory response in vertebrates are evidence of the functional versatility of the Toll signaling pathway, and suggest an ancient synergy between embryonic patterning and innate immunity (Belvin and Anderson (1996) Ann. Rev.
- 25 <u>Cell Develop. Biol.</u> 12:393-416; Lemaitre, et al. (1996)
 <u>Cell</u> 86:973-983; Wasserman (1993) <u>Molec. Biol. Cell</u> 4:767-771; Wilson, et al. (1997) <u>Curr. Biol.</u> 7:175-178; Hultmark (1993) <u>Trends Genet.</u> 9:178-183; Reichhart, et al. (1993)
 <u>C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris</u> 316:1218-1224; Ip, et al. (1993)
- 30 Cell 75:753-763; Dushay, et al. (1996) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 93:10343-10347; Rosetto, et al. (1995) Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 209:111-116; Medzhitov and Janeway (1997) Curr. Opin. Immunol. 9:4-9; and Medzhitov and Janeway (1997) Curr. Opin. Immunol. 9:4-9). The closer
- homology of insect and human DTLR proteins invites an even stronger overlap of biological functions that supersedes

the purely immune parallels to IL-1 systems, and lends potential molecular regulators to dorso-ventral and other transformations of vertebrate embryos. DeRobertis and Sasai (1996) Nature 380:37-40; and Arendt and Nübler-Jung (1997) Mech. Develop. 61:7-21.

The present description of an emergent, robust receptor family in humans mirrors the recent discovery of the vertebrate Frizzled receptors for Wnt patterning factors. Wang, et al. (1996) J. Biol. Chem. 271:4468-4476. As numerous other cytokine-receptor systems have roles in early development (Lemaire and Kodjabachian (1996) Trends Genet. 12:525-531), perhaps the distinct cellular contexts of compact embryos and gangly adults simply result in familiar signaling pathways and their diffusible triggers having different biological outcomes at different times, e.g., morphogenesis versus immune defense for DTLRs. For insect, plant, and human Tollrelated systems (Hardiman, et al. (1996) Oncogene 13:2467-2475; Wilson, et al. (1997) Curr. Biol. 7:175-178), these signals course through a regulatory TH domain that intriguingly resembles a bacterial transducing engine (Parkinson (1993) Cell 73:857-871).

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In particular, the DTLR6 exhibits structural features which establish its membership in the family. Moreover, members of the family have been implicated in a number of significant developmental disease conditions and with function of the innate immune system. In particular, the DTLR6 has been mapped to the X chromosome to a location which is a hot spot for major developmental abnormalities. See, e.g., The Sanger Center: human X chromosome website http://www.sanger.ac.uk/HGP/ChrX/index.shtml; and the Baylor College of Medicine Human Genome Sequencing website http://gc.bcm.tmc.edu:8088/cgi-bin/seq/home.

The accession number for the deposited PAC is

35 AC003046. This accession number contains sequence from
two PACs: RPC-164K3 and RPC-263P4. These two PAC

sequences mapped on human chromosome Xp22 at the Baylor web site between STS markers DXS704 and DXS7166. This region is a "hot spot" for severe developmental abnormalities.

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III. Amplification of DTLR fragment by PCR

Two appropriate primer sequences are selected (see Tables 1 through 10). RT-PCR is used on an appropriate mRNA sample selected for the presence of message to produce a partial or full length cDNA, e.g., a sample which expresses the gene. See, e.g., Innis, et al. (eds. 1990) PCR Protocols: A Guide to Methods and Applications Academic Press, San Diego, CA; and Dieffenbach and Dveksler (eds. 1995) PCR Primer: A Laboratory Manual Cold Spring Harbor Press, CSH, NY. Such will allow determination of a useful sequence to probe for a full length gene in a cDNA library. The DTLR6 is a contiguous sequence in the genome, which may suggest that the other DTLRs are also. Thus, PCR on genomic DNA may yield full length contiguous sequence, and chromosome walking methodology would then be applicable. Alternatively, sequence databases will contain sequence corresponding to

- length contiguous sequence, and chromosome walking methodology would then be applicable. Alternatively, sequence databases will contain sequence corresponding to portions of the described embodiments, or closely related forms, e.g., alternative splicing, etc. Expression
- 25 cloning techniques also may be applied on cDNA libraries.

IV. Tissue distribution of DTLRs

Message for each gene encoding these DTLRs has been detected. See Figures 5A-5F. Other cells and tissues will be assayed by appropriate technology, e.g., PCR, immunoassay, hybridization, or otherwise. Tissue and organ cDNA preparations are available, e.g., from Clontech, Mountain View, CA. Identification of sources of natural expression are useful, as described.

Southern Analysis: DNA (5 μg) from a primary amplifie cDNA library is digested with appropriate restriction

enzymes to release the inserts, run on a 1% agarose gel and transferred to a nylon membrane (Schleicher and Schuell, Keene, NH).

Samples for human mRNA isolation would typically include, e.g.: peripheral blood mononuclear cells 5 (monocytes, T cells, NK cells, granulocytes, B cells), resting (T100); peripheral blood mononuclear cells, activated with anti-CD3 for 2, 6, 12 h pooled (T101); T cell, THO clone Mot 72, resting (T102); T cell, THO clone Mot 72, activated with anti-CD28 and anti-CD3 for 3, 6, 12 10 h pooled (T103); T cell, THO clone Mot 72, anergic treated with specific peptide for 2, 7, 12 h pooled (T104); T cell, TH1 clone HY06, resting (T107); T cell, TH1 clone HY06, activated with anti-CD28 and anti-CD3 for 3, 6, 12 h pooled (T108); T cell, TH1 clone HY06, anergic treated 15 with specific peptide for 2, 6, 12 h pooled (T109); T cell, TH2 clone HY935, resting (T110); T cell, TH2 clone HY935, activated with anti-CD28 and anti-CD3 for 2, 7, 12 h pooled (T111); T cells CD4+CD45RO- T cells polarized 27 days in anti-CD28, IL-4, and anti IFN- γ , TH2 polarized, 20 activated with anti-CD3 and anti-CD28 4 h (T116); T cell tumor lines Jurkat and Hut78, resting (T117); T cell clones, pooled AD130.2, Tc783.12, Tc783.13, Tc783.58, Tc782.69, resting (T118); T cell random $\gamma\delta$ T cell clones, resting (T119); Splenocytes, resting (B100); Splenocytes, 25 activated with anti-CD40 and IL-4 (B101); B cell EBV lines pooled WT49, RSB, JY, CVIR, 721.221, RM3, HSY, resting (B102); B cell line JY, activated with PMA and ionomycin for 1, 6 h pooled (B103); NK 20 clones pooled, resting (K100); NK 20 clones pooled, activated with PMA and 30 ionomycin for 6 h (K101); NKL clone, derived from peripheral blood of LGL leukemia patient, IL-2 treated (K106); NK cytotoxic clone 640-A30-1, resting (K107); hematopoietic precursor line TFl, activated with PMA and ionomycin for 1, 6 h pooled (C100); U937 premonocytic 35 line, resting (M100); U937 premonocytic line, activated

with PMA and ionomycin for 1, 6 h pooled (M101); elutriated monocytes, activated with LPS, IFNy, anti-IL-10 for 1, 2, 6, 12, 24 h pooled (M102); elutriated monocytes, activated with LPS, IFNy, IL-10 for 1, 2, 6, 12, 24 h pooled (M103); elutriated monocytes, activated with LPS, 5 IFNy, anti-IL-10 for 4, 16 h pooled (M106); elutriated monocytes, activated with LPS, IFNy, IL-10 for 4, 16 h pooled (M107); elutriated monocytes, activated LPS for 1 h (M108); elutriated monocytes, activated LPS for 6 h (M109); DC 70% CD1a+, from CD34+ GM-CSF, TNFα 12 days, 10 resting (D101); DC 70% CD1a+, from CD34+ GM-CSF, TNF α 12 days, activated with PMA and ionomycin for 1 hr (D102); DC 70% CDla+, from CD34+ GM-CSF, TNFα 12 days, activated with PMA and ionomycin for 6 hr (D103); DC 95% CD1a+, from CD34+ GM-CSF, TNF α 12 days FACS sorted, activated with PMA and ionomycin for 1, 6 h pooled (D104); DC 95% CD14+, ex CD34+ GM-CSF, TNF α 12 days FACS sorted, activated with PMA and ionomycin 1, 6 hr pooled (D105); DC CD1a+ CD86+, from CD34+ GM-CSF, TNF α 12 days FACS sorted, activated with PMA 20 and ionomycin for 1, 6 h pooled (D106); DC from monocytes GM-CSF, IL-4 5 days, resting (D107); DC from monocytes GM-CSF, IL-4 5 days, resting (D108); DC from monocytes GM-CSF, IL-4 5 days, activated LPS 4, 16 h pooled (D109); DC from monocytes GM-CSF, IL-4 5 days, activated TNFα, monocyte supe for 4, 16 h pooled (D110); leiomyoma L11 25 benign tumor (X101); normal myometrium M5 (O115); malignant leiomyosarcoma GS1 (X103); lung fibroblast sarcoma line MRC5, activated with PMA and ionomycin for 1, 6 h pooled (Cl01); kidney epithelial carcinoma cell line CHA, activated with PMA and ionomycin for 1, 6 h pooled 30 (C102); kidney fetal 28 wk male (O100); lung fetal 28 wk male (O101); liver fetal 28 wk male (O102); heart fetal 28 wk male (0103); brain fetal 28 wk male (0104); gallbladder fetal 28 wk male (0106); small intestine fetal 28 wk male (0107); adipose tissue fetal 28 wk male (0108); ovary 35 fetal 25 wk female (0109); uterus fetal 25 wk female

(O110); testes fetal 28 wk male (O111); spleen fetal 28 wk male (O112); adult placenta 28 wk (O113); and tonsil inflamed, from 12 year old (X100).

Samples for mouse mRNA isolation can include, e.g.: resting mouse fibroblastic L cell line (C200); Braf:ER (Braf fusion to estrogen receptor) transfected cells, control (C201); T cells, TH1 polarized (Mel14 bright, CD4+ cells from spleen, polarized for 7 days with IFN-y and anti IL-4; T200); T cells, TH2 polarized (Mell4 bright, 10 CD4+ cells from spleen, polarized for 7 days with IL-4 and anti-IFN-γ; T201); T cells, highly TH1 polarized (see Openshaw, et al. (1995) J. Exp. Med. 182:1357-1367; activated with anti-CD3 for 2, 6, 16 h pooled; T202); T cells, highly TH2 polarized (see Openshaw, et al. (1995) J. Exp. Med. 182:1357-1367; activated with anti-CD3 for 2, 6, 16 h pooled; T203); CD44- CD25+ pre T cells, sorted from thymus (T204); TH1 T cell clone D1.1, resting for 3 weeks after last stimulation with antigen (T205); TH1 T cell clone D1.1, 10 µg/ml ConA stimulated 15 h (T206); TH2 20 T cell clone CDC35, resting for 3 weeks after last stimulation with antigen (T207); TH2 T cell clone CDC35, 10 μ g/ml ConA stimulated 15 h (T208); Mel14+ naive T cells from spleen, resting (T209); Mel14+ T cells, polarized to Th1 with IFN-γ/IL-12/anti-IL-4 for 6, 12, 24 h pooled 25 (T210); Mel14+ T cells, polarized to Th2 with IL-4/anti-IFN-y for 6, 13, 24 h pooled (T211); unstimulated mature B cell leukemia cell line A20 (B200); unstimulated B cell line CH12 (B201); unstimulated large B cells from spleen (B202); B cells from total spleen, LPS activated (B203); metrizamide enriched dendritic cells from spleen, resting 30 (D200); dendritic cells from bone marrow, resting (D201); monocyte cell line RAW 264.7 activated with LPS 4 h (M200); bone-marrow macrophages derived with GM and M-CSF (M201); macrophage cell line J774, resting (M202); 35 macrophage cell line J774 + LPS + anti-IL-10 at 0.5, 1, 3, 6, 12 h pooled (M203); macrophage cell line J774 + LPS +

IL-10 at 0.5, 1, 3, 5, 12 h pooled(M204); aerosol challenged mouse lung tissue, Th2 primers, aerosol OVA challenge 7, 14, 23 h pooled (see Garlisi, et al. (1995) Clinical Immunology and Immunopathology 75:75-83; X206); Nippostrongulus-infected lung tissue (see Coffman, et al. (1989) Science 245:308-310; X200); total adult lung, normal (0200); total lung, rag-1 (see Schwarz, et al. (1993) Immunodeficiency 4:249-252; O205); IL-10 K.O. spleen (see Kuhn, et al. (1991) Cell 75:263-274; X201); total adult spleen, normal (0201); total spleen, rag-1 10 (0207); IL-10 K.O. Peyer's patches (0202); total Peyer's patches, normal (O210); IL-10 K.O. mesenteric lymph nodes (X203); total mesenteric lymph nodes, normal (O211); IL-10 K.O. colon (X203); total colon, normal (0212); NOD mouse pancreas (see Makino, et al. (1980) Jikken Dobutsu 15 29:1-13; X205); total thymus, rag-1 (0208); total kidney, rag-1 (0209); total heart, rag-1 (0202); total brain, rag-1 (0203); total testes, rag-1 (0204); total liver, rag-1 (0206); rat normal joint tissue (0300); and rat arthritic joint tissue (X300). 20

The DTLR10 has been found to be highly expressed in precursor dendritic cell type 2 (pDC2). See, e.g., Rissoan, et al. (1999) Science 283:1183-1186; and Siegal, et al. (1999) Science 284:1835-1837. However, it is not expressed on monocytes. The restricted expression of DTLR10 reinforces the suggestions of a role for the receptor in host immune defense. The pDC2 cells are natural interferon producing cells (NIPC), which produce large amounts of IFN α in response to Herpes simplex virus infection.

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V. Cloning of species counterparts of DTLRs

Various strategies are used to obtain species
counterparts of these DTLRs, preferably from other
primates. One method is by cross hybridization using
closely related species DNA probes. It may be useful to
go into evolutionarily similar species as intermediate

steps. Another method is by using specific PCR primers based on the identification of blocks of similarity or difference between particular species, e.g., human, genes, e.g., areas of highly conserved or nonconserved polypeptide or nucleotide sequence. Alternatively, antibodies may be used for expression cloning.

VI. Production of mammalian DTLR protein An appropriate, e.g., GST, fusion construct is 10 engineered for expression, e.g., in E. coli. For example, a mouse IGIF pGex plasmid is constructed and transformed into E. coli. Freshly transformed cells are grown in LB medium containing 50 µg/ml ampicillin and induced with IPTG (Sigma, St. Louis, MO). After overnight induction, the bacteria are harvested and the pellets containing the 15 DTLR protein are isolated. The pellets are homogenized in TE buffer (50 mM Tris-base pH 8.0, 10 mM EDTA and 2 mM pefabloc) in 2 liters. This material is passed through a microfluidizer (Microfluidics, Newton, MA) three times. The fluidized supernatant is spun down on a Sorvall GS-3 20 rotor for 1 h at 13,000 rpm. The resulting supernatant containing the DTLR protein is filtered and passed over a glutathione-SEPHAROSE column equilibrated in 50 mm Trisbase pH 8.0. The fractions containing the DTLR-GST fusion protein are pooled and cleaved with thrombin (Enzyme 25 Research Laboratories, Inc., South Bend, IN). The cleaved pool is then passed over a Q-SEPHAROSE column equilibrated

and diluted in cold distilled H2O, to lower the

conductivity, and passed back over a fresh Q-Sepharose column, alone or in succession with an immunoaffinity antibody column. Fractions containing the DTLR protein are pooled, aliquoted, and stored in the -70° C freezer.

in 50 mM Tris-base. Fractions containing DTLR are pooled

Comparison of the CD spectrum with DTLR1 protein may suggest that the protein is correctly folded. See Hazuda, et al. (1969) J. Biol. Chem. 264:1689-1693.

VII. Biological Assays with DTLRs

Biological assays will generally be directed to the ligand binding feature of the protein or to the kinase/phosphatase activity of the receptor. The activity will typically be reversible, as are many other enzyme actions, and will mediate phosphatase or phosphorylase activities, which activities are easily measured by standard procedures. See, e.g., Eardie, et al. (eds. 1995) The Protein Kinase FactBook vols. I and II, Academic Press. San Diego. Ch: Hapks, et al. (1991) Moth Enzymel.

10 1995) The Protein Kinase FactBook vols. I and II, Academic Press, San Diego, CA; Hanks, et al. (1991) Meth. Enzymol. 200:38-62; Hunter, et al. (1992) Cell 70:375-388; Lewin (1990) Cell 61:743-752; Pines, et al. (1991) Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol. 56:449-463; and Parker, et al. (1993) Nature 363:736-738.

The family of interleukin 1s contains molecules, each of which is an important mediator of inflammatory disease. For a comprehensive review, see Dinarello (1996) "Biologic basis for interleukin-1 in disease" <u>Blood</u> 87:2095-2147.

- There are suggestions that the various Toll ligands may play important roles in the initiation of disease, particularly inflammatory responses. The finding of novel proteins related to the IL-1 family furthers the identification of molecules that provide the molecular basis for initiation of disease and allow for the
 - development of therapeutic strategies of increased range and efficacy.
- VIII. Preparation of antibodies specific for, e.g., DTLR4

 Inbred Balb/c mice are immunized intraperitoneally with recombinant forms of the protein, e.g., purified DTLR4 or stable transfected NIH-3T3 cells. Animals are boosted at appropriate time points with protein, with or without additional adjuvant, to further stimulate antibody production. Serum is collected, or hybridomas produced with harvested spleens.

Alternatively, Balb/c mice are immunized with cells transformed with the gene or fragments thereof, either endogenous or exogenous cells, or with isolated membranes enriched for expression of the antigen. Serum is collected at the appropriate time, typically after numerous further administrations. Various gene therapy techniques may be useful, e.g., in producing protein in situ, for generating an immune response.

Monoclonal antibodies may be made. For example, splenocytes are fused with an appropriate fusion partner and hybridomas are selected in growth medium by standard procedures. Hybridoma supernatants are screened for the presence of antibodies which bind to the desired DTLR, e.g., by ELISA or other assay. Antibodies which specifically recognize specific DTLR embodiments may also 15 be selected or prepared.

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In another method, synthetic peptides or purified protein are presented to an immune system to generate monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies. See, e.g., Coligan (1991) Current Protocols in Immunology Wiley/Greene; and Harlow and Lane (1989) Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual Cold Spring Harbor Press. In appropriate situations, the binding reagent is either labeled as described above, e.g., fluorescence or otherwise, or immobilized to a substrate for panning methods. Nucleic acids may also be introduced into cells in an animal to produce the antigen, which serves to elicit an immune response. See, e.g., Wang, et al. (1993) Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. 90:4156-4160; Barry, et al. (1994) BioTechniques 16:616-619; and Xiang, et al. (1995) Immunity 2: 129-135.

Production of fusion proteins with, e.g., DTLR5 IX. Various fusion constructs are made with DTLR5. portion of the gene is fused to an epitope tag, e.g., a FLAG tag, or to a two hybrid system construct. See, e.g., Fields and Song (1989) Nature 340:245-246.

The epitope tag may be used in an expression cloning procedure with detection with anti-FLAG antibodies to detect a binding partner, e.g., ligand for the respective DTLR5. The two hybrid system may also be used to isolate proteins which specifically bind to DTLR5.

X. Chromosomal mapping of DTLRs

Chromosome spreads are prepared. In situ hybridization is performed on chromosome preparations obtained from phytohemagglutinin-stimulated lymphocytes cultured for 72 h. 5-bromodeoxyuridine is added for the final seven hours of culture (60 μ g/ml of medium), to ensure a posthybridization chromosomal banding of good quality.

An appropriate fragment, e.g., a PCR fragment, amplified with the help of primers on total B cell cDNA template, is cloned into an appropriate vector. The vector is labeled by nick-translation with ³H. The radiolabeled probe is hybridized to metaphase spreads as described in Mattei, et al. (1985) Hum. Genet. 69:327-331.

After coating with nuclear track emulsion (KODAK NTB2), slides are exposed, e.g., for 18 days at 4°C. To avoid any slipping of silver grains during the banding procedure, chromosome spreads are first stained with buffered Giemsa solution and metaphase photographed. R-banding is then performed by the fluorochrome-photolysis-Giemsa (FPG) method and metaphases rephotographed before analysis.

Alternatively, FISH can be performed, as described above. The DTLR genes are located on different chromosomes. DTLR2 and DTLR3 are localized to human chromosome 4; DTLR4 is localized to human chromosome 9, and DTLR5 is localized to human chromosome 1. See Figures 4A-4D.

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XI. Structure activity relationship

Information on the criticality of particular residues is determined using standard procedures and analysis. Standard mutagenesis analysis is performed, e.g., by 5 generating many different variants at determined positions, e.g., at the positions identified above, and evaluating biological activities of the variants. This may be performed to the extent of determining positions which modify activity, or to focus on specific positions to determine the residues which can be substituted to either retain, block, or modulate biological activity.

Alternatively, analysis of natural variants can indicate what positions tolerate natural mutations. This may result from populational analysis of variation among individuals, or across strains or species. Samples from selected individuals are analyzed, e.g., by PCR analysis and sequencing. This allows evaluation of population polymorphisms.

Isolation of a ligand for a DTLR 20

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A DTLR can be used as a specific binding reagent to identify its binding partner, by taking advantage of its specificity of binding, much like an antibody would be used. A binding reagent is either labeled as described above, e.g., fluorescence or otherwise, or immobilized to a substrate for panning methods.

The binding composition is used to screen an expression library made from a cell line which expresses a binding partner, i.e., ligand, preferably membrane associated. Standard staining techniques are used to detect or sort surface expressed ligand, or surface expressing transformed cells are screened by panning. Screening of intracellular expression is performed by various staining or immunofluorescence procedures. also McMahan, et al. (1991) EMBO J. 10:2821-2832.

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For example, on day 0, precoat 2-chamber permanox slides with 1 ml per chamber of fibronectin, 10 ng/ml in PBS, for 30 min at room temperature. Rinse once with PBS. Then plate COS cells at 2-3 x 10^5 cells per chamber in 1.5 ml of growth media. Incubate overnight at 37° C.

On day 1 for each sample, prepare 0.5 ml of a solution of 66 μ g/ml DEAE-dextran, 66 μ M chloroquine, and 4 μ g DNA in serum free DME. For each set, a positive control is prepared, e.g., of DTLR-FLAG cDNA at 1 and 1/200 dilution, and a negative mock. Rinse cells with serum free DME. Add the DNA solution and incubate 5 hr at 37° C. Remove the medium and add 0.5 ml 10% DMSO in DME for 2.5 min. Remove and wash once with DME. Add 1.5 ml growth medium and incubate overnight.

15 On day 2, change the medium. On days 3 or 4, the cells are fixed and stained. Rinse the cells twice with Hank's Buffered Saline Solution (HBSS) and fix in 4% paraformaldehyde (PFA)/glucose for 5 min. Wash 3X with The slides may be stored at -80° C after all liquid 20 is removed. For each chamber, 0.5 ml incubations are performed as follows. Add HBSS/saponin (0.1%) with 32 μ l/ml of 1 M NaN3 for 20 min. Cells are then washed with HBSS/saponin 1X. Add appropriate DTLR or DTLR/antibody complex to cells and incubate for 30 min. Wash cells twice with HBSS/saponin. If appropriate, add first 25 antibody for 30 min. Add second antibody, e.g., Vector anti-mouse antibody, at 1/200 dilution, and incubate for 30 min. Prepare ELISA solution, e.g., Vector Elite ABC horseradish peroxidase solution, and preincubate for 30 30 min. Use, e.g., 1 drop of solution A (avidin) and 1 drop solution B (biotin) per 2.5 ml HBSS/saponin. Wash cells twice with HBSS/saponin. Add ABC HRP solution and incubate for 30 min. Wash cells twice with HBSS, second wash for 2 min, which closes cells. Then add Vector

diaminobenzoic acid (DAB) for 5 to 10 min. Use 2 drops of buffer plus 4 drops DAB plus 2 drops of $\rm H_2O_2$ per 5 ml of

glass distilled water. Carefully remove chamber and rinse slide in water. Air dry for a few minutes, then add 1 drop of Crystal Mount and a cover slip. Bake for 5 min at 85-90° C.

Evaluate positive staining of pools and progressively subclone to isolation of single genes responsible for the binding.

Alternatively, DTLR reagents are used to affinity purify or sort out cells expressing a putative ligand. See, e.g., Sambrook, et al. or Ausubel, et al.

Another strategy is to screen for a membrane bound receptor by panning. The receptor cDNA is constructed as described above. The ligand can be immobilized and used to immobilize expressing cells. Immobilization may be achieved by use of appropriate antibodies which recognize, e.g., a FLAG sequence of a DTLR fusion construct, or by use of antibodies raised against the first antibodies. Recursive cycles of selection and amplification lead to enrichment of appropriate clones and eventual isolation of receptor expressing clones.

Phage expression libraries can be screened by mammalian DTLRs. Appropriate label techniques, e.g., anti-FLAG antibodies, will allow specific labeling of appropriate clones.

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All citations herein are incorporated herein by reference to the same extent as if each individual publication or patent application was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference.

Many modifications and variations of this invention can be made without departing from its spirit and scope, as will be apparent to those skilled in the art. The specific embodiments described herein are offered by way of example only, and the invention is to be limited by the terms of the appended claims, along with the full scope of equivalents to which such claims are entitled; and the

invention is not to be limited by the specific embodiments that have been presented herein by way of example.

5 Humans have two distinct types of dendritic cell (DC) precursors. Peripheral blood monocytes (pDC1) give rise to immature myeloid DCs after culturing with GMCSF and IL-4. These immature cells become mature myeloid DCs (DC1) after stimulation with CD40 ligand (CD40L). The CD4+CD3-CD11c- plasmacytoid cells (pDC2) from blood or tonsils 10 give rise to a distinct type of immature DC after culture with IL-3, and differentiate into mature DCs (DC2) after CD40L stimulation. Rissoan, et al. (1999) Science 283:1183-1186.

Siegal, et al. (1999) Science 284:1835-1837, show that pDC2 is the "Natural Interferon Producing Cell" (IPC). Interferons (IFNs) are the most important cytokines in antiviral immune responses. "Natural IFNproducing cells" (NIPCs) in human blood express CD4 and major histocompatibility complex class II proteins, but have not been isolated and further characterized because of their rarity, rapid apoptosis, and lack of lineage markers. Purified NIPCs are here shown to be the CD4(+)CDilc- type 2 dendritic cell precursors (pDC2s), which produce 200 to 1000 times more IFN than other blood cells after microbial challenge. pDC2s are thus an effector cell type of the immune system, critical for antiviral and antitumor immune responses. They are implicated as important cells in HIV infected patients Toll-like receptor (TLR) molecules belong to the IL-1/Toll receptor family. Ligands for TLR2 and TLR4 have been identified, and their functions are related to the host immune response to microbial antigen or injury. Takeuchi, et al. (1999) Immunity 11:443-451; and Noshino,

et al. (1999) <u>J. Immunol.</u> 162:3749-3752. The pattern of 35 expression of TLRs seem to be restricted. Muzio, et al. (2000) J. Immunol. 164:5998-6004. With these findings that: i) TLR10 is highly expressed and restricted in pDC2s, and ii) pDC2 is the NIPC, it is likely that TLR10 will play an important role in the host's innate immune 40 response.

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1.	A composition	of	matter	selected	from	the	group
consistin	g of:			1			

- a) a substantially pure or recombinant DTLR2 protein or peptide exhibiting identity over a length of at least about 12 amino acids to SEQ ID NO: 4;
 - b) a natural sequence DTLR2 of SEO ID NO: 4;
 - c) a fusion protein comprising DTLR2 sequence;
- d) a substantially pure or recombinant DTLR3 protein or peptide exhibiting identity over a length of at least about 12 amino acids to SEQ ID NO: 6;
 - e) a natural sequence DTLR3 of SEQ ID NO: 6;
 - f) a fusion protein comprising DTLR3 sequence;
- g) a substantially pure or recombinant DTLR4 protein or peptide exhibiting identity over a length of at least about 12 amino acids to SEQ ID NO: 8;
 - h) a natural sequence DTLR4 of SEQ ID NO: 8;
 - i) a fusion protein comprising DTLR4 sequence;
- j) a substantially pure or recombinant DTLR5 protein or peptide exhibiting identity over a length of at least about 12 amino acids to SEQ ID NO: 10;
 - k) a natural sequence DTLR5 comprising SEQ ID NO: 10;
- a fusion protein comprising DTLR5 sequence;
 - m) a substantially pure or recombinant DTLR6 protein or peptide exhibiting identity over a length of at least about 12 amino acids to SEQ ID NO: 12, 28, or 30;
- n) a natural sequence DTLR6 comprising SEQ ID NO: 12, 28, or 30;
 - o) a fusion protein comprising DTLR6 sequence;
- p) a substantially pure or recombinant DTLR7 protein or peptide exhibiting identity over a length of at least about 12 amino acids to SEQ ID NO: 16, 18, or 37;

q) a natural sequence DTLR7 comprising SEQ ID NO: 16, 18, or 37;

- r) a fusion protein comprising DTLR7 sequence;
- s) a substantially pure or recombinant DTLR8 protein or peptide exhibiting identity over a length of at least about 12 amino acids to SEQ ID NO: 32 or 39:
 - t) a natural sequence DTLR8 comprising SEQ ID NO: 32 or 39;
- 10 u) a fusion protein comprising DTLR8 sequence;
 - v) a substantially pure or recombinant DTLR9 protein or peptide exhibiting identity over a length of at least about 12 amino acids to SEQ ID NO: 22 or 41;
- w) a natural sequence DTLR9 comprising SEQ ID NO: 22 or 41;
 - x) a fusion protein comprising DTLR9 sequence;
 - y) a substantially pure or recombinant DTLR10 protein or peptide exhibiting identity over a length of at least about 12 amino acids to SEQ ID NO: 34, 43, or 45;
 - z) a natural sequence DTLR10 comprising SEQ ID NO:
 34, 43, or 45;
 - zz) a fusion protein comprising DTLR10 sequence.

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- 2. A substantially pure or isolated protein comprising a segment exhibiting sequence identity to a corresponding portion of a:
- a) DTLR2 of Claim 1, and said identity is over at least:
 - a) about 15 amino acids;
 - b) about 19 amino acids; or
 - c) about 25 amino acids;
 - b) DTLR3 of Claim 1, and said identity is over at least:
 - a) about 15 amino acids;

b) about 19 amino acids; or c) about 25 amino acids; DTLR4 of Claim 1, and said identity is over at least: a) about 15 amino acids; 5 b) about 19 amino acids; or c) about 25 amino acids; DTLR5 of Claim 1, and said identity is over at least: 10 a) about 15 amino acids; b) about 19 amino acids; or c) about 25 amino acids; DTLR6 of Claim 1, and said identity is over at least: a) about 15 amino acids; 15 b) about 19 amino acids; or c) about 25 amino acids; DTLR7 of Claim 1, and said identity is over at least: 20 a) about 15 amino acids; b) about 19 amino acids; or about 25 amino acids; DTLR8 of Claim 1, and said identity is over at least: 25 a) about 15 amino acids; b) about 19 amino acids; or c) about 25 amino acids; DTLR9 of Claim 1, and said identity is over at h) least: 30 a) about 15 amino acids; b) about 19 amino acids; or c) about 25 amino acids; or DTLR10 of Claim 1, and said identity is over at least: 35 a) about 15 amino acids; b) about 19 amino acids; or

c) about 25 amino acids.

3. The composition of matter of Claim 1, wherein said: 5 a) DTLR2: i) comprises a mature sequence of Table 2; or lacks post-translational modification; b) DTLR3: i) comprises a mature sequence of Table 3; or 10 ii) lacks post-translational modification; DTLR4: c) i) comprises a mature sequence of Table 4; or ii) lacks post-translational modification; d) DTLR5: 15 i) comprises a mature sequence of Table 5; or lacks post-translational modification; DTLR6: e) comprises a mature sequence of Table 6; or ii) lacks post-translational modification; DTLR7: 20 f) comprises a sequence of Table 7; or ii) lacks post-translational modification; DTLR8: q) i) comprises a sequence of Table 8; or 25 ii) lacks post-translational modification; DTLR9: h) comprises a sequence of Table 9; or ii) lacks post-translational modification; DTLR10: i) 30 comprises a sequence of Table 10; or ii) lacks post-translational modification; or j) protein or peptide: is from a warm blooded animal selected from a mammal, including a primate, such as a 35 human:

ii) comprises at least one polypeptide segment of SEQ ID NO: 4, 6, 26, 10, 12, 28, 30, 16, 18, 37, 39, 32, 22, 34, 43, or 45; iii) exhibits a plurality of said segments of 5 identity; iv) is a natural allelic variant of DTLR2, DTLR3, DTLR4, DTLR5, DTLR6, DTLR7, DTLR8. DTLR9, or DTLR10; V) has a length at least about 30 amino acids; 10 vi) exhibits at least two non-overlapping epitopes which are specific for a primate DTLR2, DTLR3, DTLR4, DTLR5, DTLR6, DTLR7, DTLR8, DTLR9, or DTLR10; vii) exhibits sequence identity over a length 15 of at least about 35 amino acids to a primate DTLR2, DTLR3, DTLR4, DTLR5, DTLR6, DTLR7, DTLR8, DTLR9. or DTLR10; viii) further exhibits at least two nonoverlapping epitopes which are specific for a primate DTLR2, DTLR3, DTLR4, DTLR5, 20 DTLR6, DTLR7, DTLR8, DTLR9, or DTLR10; ix) exhibits identity over a length of at least about 20 amino acids to a rodent DTLR6; is glycosylated; \mathbf{x} 25 xi) has a molecular weight of at least 100 kD with natural glycosylation; xii) is a synthetic polypeptide; xiii) is attached to a solid substrate; xiv) is conjugated to another chemical moiety; 30 xv) is a 5-fold or less substitution from natural sequence; or xvi) is a deletion or insertion variant from a natural sequence. 35 4. A composition comprising:

a sterile DTLR2 protein or peptide of Claim 1,

said DTLR2 protein or peptide of Claim 1 and a b) carrier, wherein said carrier is: an aqueous compound, including water, saline, and/or buffer; and/or ii) formulated for oral, rectal, nasal, 5 topical, or parenteral administration; a sterile DTLR3 protein or peptide of Claim 1; C) said DTLR3 protein or peptide of Claim 1 and a d) carrier, wherein said carrier is: an aqueous compound, including water, 10 saline, and/or buffer; and/or ii) formulated for oral, rectal, nasal, topical, or parenteral administration; a sterile DTLR4 protein or peptide of Claim 1, said DTLR4 protein or peptide of Claim 1 and a 15 carrier, wherein said carrier is: i) an aqueous compound, including water, saline, and/or buffer; and/or ii) formulated for oral, rectal, nasal, topical, or parenteral administration; 20 a sterile DTLR5 protein or peptide of Claim 1; q) said DTLR5 protein or peptide of Claim 1 and a h) carrier, wherein said carrier is: an aqueous compound, including water, saline, and/or buffer; and/or 25 ii) formulated for oral, rectal, nasal, topical, or parenteral administration; a sterile DTLR6 protein or peptide of Claim 1; said DTLR6 protein or peptide of Claim 1 and a i) carrier, wherein said carrier is: 30 an aqueous compound, including water, saline, and/or buffer; and/or formulated for oral, rectal, nasal, topical, or parenteral administration; a sterile DTLR7 protein or peptide of Claim 1; 35 k)

1) said DTLR7 protein or peptide of Claim 1 and a carrier, wherein said carrier is: an aqueous compound, including water, saline, and/or buffer; and/or 5 formulated for oral, rectal, nasal, ii) topical, or parenteral administration; a sterile DTLR8 protein or peptide of Claim 1; said DTLR8 protein or peptide of Claim 1 and a carrier, wherein said carrier is: 10 an aqueous compound, including water, saline, and/or buffer; and/or ii) formulated for oral, rectal, nasal, topical, or parenteral administration; a sterile DTLR9 protein or peptide of Claim 1; said DTLR9 protein or peptide of Claim 1 and a 15 (q carrier, wherein said carrier is: an aqueous compound, including water, saline, and/or buffer; and/or ii) formulated for oral, rectal, nasal, 20 topical, or parenteral administration; a sterile DTLR10 protein or peptide of Claim 1; said DTLR10 protein or peptide of Claim 1 and a carrier, wherein said carrier is: an aqueous compound, including water, 25 saline, and/or buffer; and/or formulated for oral, rectal, nasal, ii) topical, or parenteral administration; 5. The fusion protein of Claim 1, comprising: 30 mature protein comprising sequence of Table 2, 3, a) 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10; a detection or purification tag, including a b) FLAG, His6, or Ig sequence; or c) sequence of another receptor protein. 35

6. A kit comprising a protein or polypeptide of Claim 1, and:

- a) a compartment comprising said protein or polypeptide; and/or
- 5 b) instructions for use or disposal of reagents in said kit.
- A binding compound comprising an antigen binding site from an antibody, which specifically binds to a
 natural DTLR2, DTLR3, DTLR4, DTLR5, DTLR6, DTLR7, DTLR8, DTLR9, or DTLR10 protein of Claim 1, wherein:
 - a) said protein is a primate protein;
 - b) said binding compound is an Fv, Fab, or Fab2 fragment;
- c) said binding compound is conjugated to another chemical moiety; or
 - d) said antibody:

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- i) is raised against a peptide sequence of a mature polypeptide of Table 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10;
- ii) is raised against a mature DTLR2, DTLR3, DTLR4, DTLR5, DTLR6, DTLR7, DTLR8, DTLR9, or DTLR10;
- iii) is raised to a purified human DTLR2,
 DTLR3, DTLR4, DTLR5, DTLR6, DTLR7, DTLR8,
 DTLR9, or DTLR10;
 - iv) is immunoselected;
 - v) is a polyclonal antibody;
 - vi) binds to a denatured DTLR2, DTLR3, DTLR4,
 DTLR5, DTLR6, DTLR7, DTLR8, DTLR9, or
 DTLR10;
 - vii) exhibits a Kd to antigen of at least 30 μM ;
 - viii) is attached to a solid substrate,
 including a bead or plastic membrane;
 - ix) is in a sterile composition; or

x) is detectably labeled, including a radioactive or fluorescent label.

8. A kit comprising said binding compound of Claim 5 7. and: a compartment comprising said binding compound; a) and/or b) instructions for use or disposal of reagents in said kit. 10 9. A method of: making an antibody of Claim 7, comprising A) immunizing an immune system with an immunogenic amount of: 15 a) a primate DTLR2; b) a primate DTLR3; a primate DTLR4; C) a primate DTLR5; d) a primate DTLR6; e) 20 f) a primate DTLR7; a primate DTLR8; g) h) a primate DTLR9; or a primate DTLR10; thereby causing said antibody to be produced; or 25 producing an antigen:antibody complex, comprising contacting an antibody of Claim 7 with: a) a mammalian DTLR2 protein or peptide; b) a mammalian DTLR3 protein or peptide; a mammalian DTLR4 protein or peptide; c) 30 d) a mammalian DTLR5 protein or peptide; a mammalian DTLR6 protein or peptide; e) f) a mammalian DTLR7 protein or peptide; a mammalian DTLR8 protein or peptide; g) h) a mammalian DTLR9 protein or peptide; or 35 i) a mammalian DTLR10 protein or peptide; thereby allowing said complex to form.

10. A composition comprising: a sterile binding compound of Claim 7, or a) said binding compound of Claim 7 and a carrier, b) 5 wherein said carrier is: i) an aqueous compound, including water, saline, and/or buffer; and/or ii} formulated for oral, rectal, nasal, topical, or parenteral administration. 10 11. An isolated or recombinant nucleic acid encoding a protein or peptide or fusion protein of Claim 1, wherein: a) said DTLR is from a mammal; or 15 b) said nucleic acid: i) encodes an antigenic peptide sequence of Table 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10; ii) encodes a plurality of antigenic peptide sequences of Table 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 20 or 10; iii) exhibits at least about 80% identity to a natural cDNA encoding said segment; iv) is an expression vector; v) further comprises an origin of replication; 25 vi) is from a natural source; vii) comprises a detectable label; viii) comprises synthetic nucleotide sequence; ix) is less than 6 kb, preferably less than 3 kb: 30 x) is from a mammal, including a primate; xi) comprises a natural full length coding . sequence; xii) is a hybridization probe for a gene

encoding said DTLR;

xiii) comprises at least 17 contiguous nucleotides from Table 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10;

- xiv) comprises at plurality of nonoverlapping segments of least 17 contiguous nucleotides from Table 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10; or
 - xv) is a PCR primer, PCR product, or mutagenesis primer.

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12. A cell, tissue, or organ comprising a recombinant nucleic acid of Claim 11.

- 13. The cell of Claim 12, wherein said cell is:
- a) a prokaryotic cell;

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- b) a eukaryotic cell;
- c) a bacterial cell;
- d) a yeast cell;
- e) an insect cell;
- 20 f) a mammalian cell;
 - g) a mouse cell;
 - h) a primate cell; or
 - i) a human cell.
- 25 14. A kit comprising said nucleic acid of Claim 11, and:
 - a) a compartment comprising said nucleic acid;
 - b) a compartment further comprising a primate DTLR2, DTLR3, DTLR4, DTLR5, DTLR6, DTLR7, DTLR8, DTLR9, or DTLR10 protein or polypeptide; and/or
 - c) instructions for use or disposal of reagents in said kit.
 - 15. A method of:

A) making a polypeptide, comprising expressing said nucleic acid of Claim 11, thereby producing said polypeptide; or

B) making a duplex nucleic acid, comprising contacting said nucleic acid of Claim 11 with a complementary nucleic acid, thereby allowing said duplex to form.

16. A nucleic acid which:

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- a) hybridizes under wash conditions of 30°C and less than 2M salt to SEQ ID NO: 3;
 - b) hybridizes under wash conditions of 30°C and less than 2 M salt to SEQ ID NO: 5;
 - c) hybridizes under wash conditions of 30°C and less than 2M salt to SEQ ID NO: 25;
 - d) hybridizes under wash conditions of 30°-C and less than 2 M salt to SEQ ID NO: 9;
 - hybridizes under wash conditions of 30° C and less than 2M salt to SEQ ID NO: 11, 27, or 29;
 - f) hybridizes under wash conditions of 30° C and less than 2 M salt to SEQ ID NO: 15, 17, or 36;
 - y) hybridizes under wash conditions of 30°C and less than 2M salt to SEQ ID NO: 31 or 38;
 - h) hybridizes under wash conditions of 30°C and less than 2 M salt to SEO ID NO: 21 or 40;
 - i) hybridizes under wash conditions of 30° C and less than 2 M salt to SEQ ID NO: 33, 35, 42, or 44;
 - j) exhibits at least about 85% identity over a stretch of at least about 30 nucleotides to a primate DTLR2;
 - k) exhibits at least about 85% identity over a stretch of at least about 30 nucleotides to a primate DTLR3;

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exhibits at least about 85% identity over a stretch of at least about 30 nucleotides to a primate DTLR4;

- m) exhibits at least about 85% identity over a stretch of at least about 30 nucleotides to a primate DTLR5;
 - n) exhibits at least about 85% identity over a stretch of at least about 30 nucleotides to a primate DTLR6;
- o) exhibits at least about 85% identity over a stretch of at least about 30 nucleotides to a primate DTLR7;
 - p) exhibits at least about 85% identity over a stretch of at least about 30 nucleotides to a primate DTLR8;
 - q) exhibits at least about 85% identity over a stretch of at least about 30 nucleotides to a primate DTLR9; or
- r) exhibits at least about 85% identity over a stretch of at least about 30 nucleotides to a primate DTLR10.
 - 17. The nucleic acid of Claim 16, wherein:
 - a) said wash conditions are at 45° C and/or 500 mM salt; or
 - b) said identity is at least 90% and/or said stretch is at least 55 nucleotides.
 - 18. The nucleic acid of Claim 17, wherein:
- 30 a) said wash conditions are at 55° C and/or 150 mM salt; or
 - b) said identity is at least 95% and/or said stretch is at least 75 nucleotides.
- 35 19. A method of producing a ligand:receptor complex, comprising contacting:

a) a substantially pure primate DTLR2, including a recombinant or synthetically produced protein, with candidate Toll ligand;

- b) a substantially pure primate DTLR3, including a recombinant or synthetically produced protein, with candidate Toll ligand;
- c) a substantially pure primate DTLR4, including a recombinant or synthetically produced protein, with candidate Toll ligand;
- d) a substantially pure primate DTLR5, including a recombinant or synthetically produced protein, with candidate Toll ligand;
 - e) a substantially pure primate DTLR6, including a recombinant or synthetically produced protein, with candidate Toll ligand;
 - f) a substantially pure primate DTLR7, including a recombinant or synthetically produced protein, with candidate Toll ligand;
- g) a substantially pure primate DTLR8, including a recombinant or synthetically produced protein, with candidate Toll ligand;
 - h) a substantially pure primate DTLR9, including a recombinant or synthetically produced protein, with candidate Toll ligand;
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 i) a substantially pure primate DTLR10, including a recombinant or synthetically produced protein, with candidate Toll ligand; thereby allowing said complex to form.
- 30 20. A method of modulating physiology or development of a cell or tissue culture cells comprising contacting said cell with an agonist or antagonist of a mammalian DTLR2, DTLR3, DTLR4, DTLR5; DTLR6, DTLR7, DTLR8, DTLR9, or DTLR10.

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21. The method of Claim 20, wherein said agonist or antagonist is of DTLR10, and said cell is a pDC2 cell.

SEQUENCE SUBMISSION

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SEQ ID NO: 22 provides primate DTLR9 polypeptide sequence.
SEQ ID NO: 23 provides primate DTLR10 nucleotide sequence.
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SEO ID NO: 33 provides primate DTLR10 nucleotide sequence.
SEO ID NO: 34 provides primate DTLR10 polypeptide sequence.
SEQ ID NO: 35 provides rodent DTLR10 nucleotide sequence.
SEQ ID NO: 36 provides primate DTLR7 nucleotide sequence.
SEQ ID NO: 37 provides primate DTLR7 polypeptide sequence.
SEQ ID NO: 38 provides primate DTLR8 nucleotide sequence.
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SEQ ID NO: 40 provides primate DTLR9 nucleotide sequence.
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SEQ ID NO: 42 provides primate DTLR10 nucleotide sequence.
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- Glu Trp Cys His Tyr Glu Leu Tyr Phe Ala His His Asn Leu Phe His
 685 690 695
- $G_{-}^{1}u$ Gly Ser Asn Ser Leu Ile Leu Ile Leu Glu Pro Ile Pro Gln 705 710
 - Tyr Ser Ile Pro Ser Ser Tyr His Lys Leu Lys Ser Leu Met Ala Arg
 715 720 725 730
- 30 Arg Thr Tyr Leu Glu Trp Pro Lys Glu Lys Ser Lys Arg Gly Leu Phe 735 740 745
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PCT/US01/16766

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35

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Cys Leu Leu Ser Gln His Leu Lys Ser Leu Glu Tyr Leu Asp Leu Ser 40

Glu Asn Leu Met Val Glu Glu Tyr Leu Lys Asn Ser Ala Cys Glu Asp 350

45 Ala Trp Pro Ser Leu Gln Thr Leu Ile Leu Arg Gln Asn His Leu Ala 370

Ser Leu Glu Lys Thr Gly Glu Thr Leu Leu Thr Leu Lys Asn Leu Thr

Asn Ile Asp Ile Ser Lys Asn Ser Phe His Ser Met Pro Glu Thr Cys 405

Gln Trp Pro Glu Lys Met Lys Tyr Leu Asr. Leu Ser Ser Thr Arg Ile 55

His Ser Val Thr Gly Cys Ile Pro Lys Thr Leu Glu Ile Leu Asp Val 435

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17

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145

19

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3 3				caa Gln													480
20				ctc Leu													528
25				cca Pro 180													576
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				aac Asn													720
40				acc Thr													768
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29

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 - <221> misc_feature
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 - <223> Xaa translation depends on genetic code
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.15	ccc Pro	aac Asn 50	ttt Phe	gtc Val	cag Gln	aat Asn	gag Glu 5 5	tgg Trp	tgc Cys	cat His	tat Tyr	gaa Glu 60	ttc Phe	tac Tyr	ttt Phe	gcc Ala	192
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	Leu	Glu	Pro	Ile	Pro 85	Phe	Tyr	Сўз	Ile	P=0 90	Thr	Arg	Tyr	His	Lys 95		
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55	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	gat Asp 35	ata Ile	cag Gln	att Ile	tgt Cys	ctt Leu 40	cat Kis	gag Glu	aga Arg	aac Asn	ttt Phe 45	gtc Val	cct Pro	ggc Gly	144

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35		His		20					25					30	•		
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,,,	Asn	Гåз	Tyr 115	His	Lys	Leu	Lys	Aļa 120	Leu	Met	Thr	Gln	Arg 125	Thr	Tyr	Leu	
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- -	Asn	Arg	Asn	Phe 180	Cys	Gln	Gly	Thr	His 185	Gly	Arg	Ile	Ala	Val 190	Ser	Arg	

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Ile

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Met Ser Ala

-20

tog ogo otg got ggg act otg ato oca god atg god tto oto too tgo 163 Ser Arg Leu Ala Gly Thr Leu Ile Pro Ala Met Ala Phe Leu Ser Cys -15 -10 -5

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45 tat can tgc atg gag ctg aat ttc tac aan atc ccc gac aac ctc ccc 259
Tyr Gln Cys Met Glu Leu Asn Phe Tyr Lys Ile Pro Asp Asn Leu Pro

ttc tca acc aag aac ctg gac ctg agc ttt aat ccc ctg agg cat tta 307

Phe Ser Thr Lys Asn Leu Asp Leu Ser Phe Asn Pro Leu Arg His Leu
30 35 43

ggc agc tat agc ttc ttc agt ttc cca gaa ctg cag gtg ctg gat tta 355
Gly Ser Tyr Ser Phe Phc Ser Phe Pro Glu Leu Gln Val Leu Asp Leu
55 50 55 60

tcc agg tgt gaa atc cag aca att gas gat ggg gca tat cag agc cta 403 Ser Arg Cys Glu Ile Gln Thr Ile Glu Asp Gly Ala Tyr Gln Ser Leu 65 70 75

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Ser His Leu Ser Thr Leu Ile Leu Thr Gly Asn Pro Ile Gln Ser 5 80 85 90	
gcc ctg gga gcc ttt tct gga cta tca agt tta cag aag ctg gtg Ala Leu Gly Ala Phe Ser Gly Leu Ser Ser Leu Gln Lys Leu Val 95 100 105	gct 499 Ala
gtg gag aca aat cta gca tct cta gag aac ttc ccc att gga cat Val Glu Thr Asn Leu Ala Ser Leu Glu Asn Phe Pro Ile Gly His 110 115 120	
15 aaa act ttg aaa gaa ctt aat gtg gct cac aat ctt atc caa tct Lys Thr Leu Lys Glu Leu Asn Val Ala His Asn Leu Ile Gln Ser 130 135 140	Phe
aaa tta cct gag tat ttt tct aat ctg acc aat cta gag cac ttg 20 Lys Leu Pro Glu Tyr Phe Ser Asn Leu Thr Asn Leu Glu His Leu 145 150 155	gac 643 Asp
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tgt att caa ggt ctg gct ggt tta gaa gtc cat cgt ttg gtt ctg 40 Cys Ile Gln Gly Leu Ala Gly Leu Glu Val His Arg Leu Val Leu 225 230 235	
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gag ggc ctg tgc aat ttg acc att gaa gaa ttc cga tta gca tac Glu Gly Leu Cys Asn Leu Thr Ile Glu Glu Phe Arg Leu Ala Tyr 255 260 265	
gae tac tac ctc gat gat att att gac tta ttt aat tgt ttg aca Asp Tyr Tyr Leu Asp Asp Ile Ile Asp Leu Phe Asn Cys Leu Thr 270 275 280	aat 1027 Asn 285
55 gtt tot toa ttt too ctg gtg agt gtg act att gaa agg gta aaa Val Ser Ser Phe Ser Leu Val Ser Val Thr Ile Glu Arg Val Lys 290 295 300	gac 1075 Asp

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20	_	_		aat Asn 385		-			_	_				_			1363
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35				act Thr													1507
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- 55 Leu Asp Leu Ser Arg Cys Glu Ile Gln Thr Ile Glu Asp Gly Ala Tyr 60 65 70

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Gln Ser Leu Ser His Leu Ser Thr Leu Ile Leu Thr Gly Asn Pro Ile

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. –		300	Asp				305					310				
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			Pro	350					355					360	•	
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	Asn 555	Asp	Phe	Ala	Cys	Thr 560	Cys	Glu	llis	Gln	Ser 565	Phe	Leu	Gln	Trp	Ile 570
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	Leu	His	Tyr 683	Arg	Asp	Phe	Ile	Pro 690	Gly	Val	Ala	Ile	Ala 695	Ala	Asn	Ile

Ile His Glu Gly Phe His Lys Ser Arg Lys Val Ile Val Val Val Ser Gln His Phe Ile Gln Ser Arg Trp Cys Ile Phe Glu Tyr Glu Ile Ala 5 Gln Thr Trp Gln Phe Leu Ser Ser Arg Ala Gly Ile Ele Phe Ile Val 10 Leu Gln Lys Val Glu Lys Thr Leu Leu Arg Gln Gln Val Glu Leu Tyr 750 Arg Leu Leu Ser Arg Asn Thr Tyr Leu Glu Trp Glu Asp Ser Val Leu 15 Gly Arg His Ile Phe Trp Arg Arg Leu Arg Lys Ala Leu Leu Asp Gly 785 Lys Ser Trp Asn Pro Glu Gly Thr Val Gly Thr Gly Cys Asn Trp Gln 20 805 Glu Ala Thr Ser Ile 815 25 <210> 27 <211> 300 <212> DNA <213> Unknown 30 <223> Description of Unknown Organism:rodent; surmised Mus musculus 35 <220> <221> CDS <222> (1)..(300) <220> 40 <221> misc feature <222> (62)..(100) <223> Xaa translation depends on genetic code <400> 27 45 tcc tat tct atg gaa aaa gat gct ttc cta ttt atg aga aat ttg aag Ser Tyr Ser Met Glu Lys Asp Ala Phe Leu Phe Met Arg Asn Leu Lys gtt ctc tca cta aaa gat aac aat gtc aca gct gtc ccc acc act ttg Val Leu Ser Leu Lys Asp Asn Asn Val Thr Ala Val Pro Thr Thr Leu . 50 cca cct aat tta cta gag ctc tat ctt tat aac aat atc att aag aaa 144 Pro Pro Asn Leu Leu Glu Leu Tyr Leu Tyr Asn Asn Ele Ile Lys Lys 55 35 atc caa gaa aat gat ttc aat aac ctc aat gag ttg caa gtn ctt gac 192 Ile Gln Glu Asn Asp Phe Asn Asn Leu Asn Glu Leu Gln Xaa Leu Asp

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cta ngt gga aat tgc cct cga tgt nat aat gtc cca tat ccg tgt aca 240 Leu Xaa Gly Asn Cys Pro Arg Cys Xaa Asn Val Pro Tyr Pro Cys Thr 5 65 70 75 80

ccg tgt gaa aat aat tcc ccc tta cag atc cat gan aat gct ttc aat 288
Pro Cys Glu Asn Asn Ser Pro Leu Gln Ile His Xaa Asn Ala Phe Asn
85 90

300

tca tcg aca gan
Ser Ser Thr Xaa
100

Val Leu Ser Leu Lys Asp Asn Asn Val Thr Ala Val Pro Thr Thr Leu 20 25 30

Pro Pro Asn Leu Leu Glu Leu Tyr Leu Tyr Asn Asn Ile Ile Lys Lys
35 40 45

Ile Gln Glu Asn Asp Phe Asn Asn Leu Asn Glu Leu Gln Xaa Leu Asp
50 55 63

Leu Xaa Gly Asn Cys Pro Arg Cys Xaa Asn Val Pro Tyr Pro Cys Thr 35 65 70 75 80

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10					aca Thr 85												289					
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20					ctg Leu												385					
25					tct Ser												433					
					att Ile												481					
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					Pro												721					
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Tyr Leu Glu Trp Pro Lys Asp Arg Arg Lys Cys Gly Leu Xaa Trp Ala 230 Asn Leu Arg Ala Ala Val Asn Val Asn Val Leu Ala Thr Arg Glu Met 250 5 Tyr Glu Leu Gln Thr Phe Thr Glu Leu Asn Glu Glu Ser Arg Gly Ser 265 Thr Ile Xaa Leu Met Arg Thr Asp Cys Xaa 10 <210> 33 15 <211> 1173 <212> DNA <213> Unknown <220> <223> Description of Unknown Organism:primate; surmised 20 Homo sapiens <220> <221> CDS 25 <222> (1)..(1008) <220> <221> misc_feature <222> {285} <223> Xaa translation depends on genetic code <400> 33 ctg cct gct ggc acc cgg ctc cgg agg ctg gat gtc agc tgc aac agc Leu Pro Ala Gly Thr Arg Leu Arg Leu Asp Val Ser Cys Asn Ser 35 ate age tte gtg gee eee gge tte ttt tee aag gee aag gag etg ega 96 Ile Ser Phe Val Ala Pro Gly Phe Phe Ser Lys Ala Lys Glu Leu Arg 20 40 gag ctc aac ctt agc gcc aac gcc ctc aag aca gtg gac cac tcc tgg 144 Glu Leu Asn Leu Ser Ala Asn Ala Leu Lys Thr Val Asp His Ser Trp 40 35 ttt ggg ccc ctg gcg agt gcc ctg caa ata cta gat gta agc gcc aac 192 45 Phe Gly Pro Leu Ala Ser Ala Leu Gln Ile Leu Asp Val Ser Ala Asn 50 cct ctg cac tgc gcc tgt ggg gcg gcc ttt atg gac ttc ctg ctg gag 240 Pro Leu His Cys Ala Cys Gly Ala Ala Phe Met Asp Phe Leu Leu Glu 50 65 gtg cag gct gcc gtg ccc ggt ctg ccc agc cgg gtg aag tgt ggc agt Val Gln Ala Ala Val Pro Gly Leu Pro Ser Arg Val Lys Cys Gly Ser 55 ccg ggc cag ctc cag ggc ctc agc atc ttt gca cag gac ctg cgc ctc Pro Gly Gln Leu Gln Gly Leu Ser Ile Phe Ala Gln Asp Leu Arg Leu

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10				ctg Leu													432
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15				caa Gln													528
20				ttc Phe 180													576
25				cgg Arg													624
30				ctg Leu													672
JU.				tgg Trp											Phe		720
35				acg Thr													768
40				cag Gln 260													816
45				agc Ser													864
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J0				agc Ser													960
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Phe Gly Pro Leu Ala Ser Ala Leu Gln Ile Leu Asp Val Ser Ala Asn 50 55 60

Pro Leu His Cys Ala Cys Gly Ala Ala Phe Met Asp Phe Leu Leu Glu 65 70 75 80

Val Gin Ala Ala Val Pro Gly Leu Pro Ser Arg Val Lys Cys Gly Ser 30 85 90 95

Pro Gly Gln Leu Gln Gly Leu Ser Ile Phe Ala Gln Asp Leu Arg Leu 100 105 110

35 Cys Leu Asp Glu Ala Leu Ser Trp Asp Cys Phe Ala Leu Ser Leu Leu 115 120 125

Ala Val Ala Leu Gly Leu Gly Val Pro Met Leu His His Leu Cys Gly

Trp Asp Leu Trp Tyr Cys Phe His Leu Cys Leu Ala Trp Leu Pro Trp 145 150 155 160

Arg Gly Arg Gln Ser Gly Arg Asp Glu Asp Ala Leu Pro Tyr Asp Ala 45 165 170 175

Phe Val Val Phe Asp Lys Thr Gln Ser Ala Val Ala Asp Trp Val Tyr 180 185 190

50 Asn Glu Leu Arg Gly Gln Leu Glu Glu Cys Arg Gly Arg Trp Ala Leu 195 200 205

Arg Leu Cys Leu Glu Glu Arg Asp Trp Leu Pro Gly Lys Thr Leu Phe 210 215 220

Glu Asn Leu Trp Ala Ser Val Tyr Gly Ser Arg Lys Thr Leu Phe Val 225 230 235 240

Leu Ala His Thr Asp Arg Val Ser Gly Leu Leu Arg Ala Ser Phe Leu 250 Leu Ala Gln Gln Arg Leu Leu Glu Asp Arg Lys Asp Val Val Val Leu 5 Val Ile Leu Ser Pro Asp Gly Arg Arg Ser Arg Tyr Xas Arg Leu Arg 10 Gln Arg Leu Cys Arg Gln Ser Val Leu Leu Trp Pro His Gln Pro Ser Gly Gln Arg Ser Fhe Trp Ala Gln Leu Gly Met Ala Leu Thr Arg Asp 15 Asn His His Phe Tyr Asn Arg Asn Phe Cys Gln Gly Pro Thr Ala Glu 325 330 20 <210> 35 <211> 497 <212> DNA <213> Unknown 25 <220> <223> Description of Unknown Organism:rodent; surmised Mus musculus <400> 35 30 tggcccacac ggaccgcgtc agtggcctcc tgcgcaccag cttcctgctg gctcagcagc 60 gcctgttgga agaccgcaag gacgtggtgg tgttggtgat cctgcgtccg gatgccccac 120 egtecegeta tgtgegactg egecagegte tetgeegeca gagtgtgete ttetggecec 180 35 agegacecaa egggeagggg ggettetegg eccagetgag tacagecetg actagggaca 240 accgccactt ctataaccag aacttotgcc ggggacctac agcagaatag ctcagagcaa 300 40 cagetggaaa cagetgeate tteatgtetg gtteeegagt tgetetgeet geettgetet 360 gtettactae acceptatht ggcaagtgeg caatatatge taccaageea ccaggeceae 420 ggagcaaagg ttggctgtaa agggtagttt tcttcccatg catctttcag gagagtgaag 480 45 atagacacca aacccac 497 <210> 36 50 <211> 3099 <212> DNA <213> Unknown <220> 55 <223> Description of Unknown Organism:primate; surmised Homo sapiens <220>

<221> CDS <222> (1)..(3096) <220> 5 <221> mat_peptide <222> (52)..(3096) <220> <221> misc feature 10 <222> (725) <223> Xaa translation depends on genetic code <400> 36 atg ctg acc tgc att ttc ctg cta ata tct ggt tcc tgt gag tta tgc 48 . 15 Met Leu Thr Cys Ile Phe Leu Leu Ile Ser Gly Ser Cys Glu Leu Cys -10 gcc gaa gaa aat tit tot aga ago tat oot tgt gat gag aaa aag caa 96 Ala Glu Glu Asn Phe Ser Arg Ser Tyr Pro Cys Asp Glu Lys Lys Gln 20 aat gac tea gtt att gca gag tgc agc aat cgt ega cta cag gaa gtt Asn Asp Ser Val Ile Ala Glu Cys Ser Asn Arg Arg Leu Gln Glu Val 25 ccc caa acg gtg ggc aaa tat gtg aca gaa cta gac ctg tct gat aat 192 Pro Gln Thr Val Gly Lys Tyr Val Thr Glu Leu Asp Leu Ser Asp Asn 30 tto ato aca cac ata acg aat gaa toa ttt caa ggg ctg caa aat ctc Phe Ile Thr His Ile Thr Asn Glu Ser Phe Glr Gly Leu Gln Asn Leu 50 55 act aaa ata aat cta aac cac aac ccc aat gta cag cac cag aac gga 288 35 Thr Lys Ile Asn Leu Asn His Asn Pro Asn Val Gln His Gln Asn Gly aat ccc ggt ata caa tca aat ggc ttg aat atc aca gac ggg gca ttc 336 Asn Pro Gly Ile Gln Ser Asn Gly Leu Asn Ile Thr Asp Gly Ala Phe 40 384 ete aac eta aaa aac eta agg gag tta eeg ett gaa gac aac cag tta Leu Asn Leu Lys Asn Leu Arg Glu Leu Leu Glu Asp Asn Gln Leu 105 45 ccc caa ata ccc tot ggt ttg cca gag tot ttg aca gaa ctt agt cra 432 Pro Gln Ile Pro Ser Gly Leu Pro Glu Ser Leu Thr Glu Leu Ser Leu 120 50 att cas asc sat ata tac sac ata act ass gag ggc att tca aga ctt 480 lle Glm Asn Asn Ile Tyr Asn Ile Thr Lys Glu Gly Ile Ser Arg Leu 135 ata aac ttg aaa aat ctc tat ttg gec tgg aac tge tat ttt aac aaa 528 55 Ile Asn Leu Lys Asn Leu Tyr Leu Ala Trp Asn Cys Tyr Phe Asn Lys 150 576 gtt tgc gag aaa act aac ata gaa gat gga gta ttt gaa acg ctg aca

72

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	gat Asp	ttc Phe 385	aaa Lys	ctt Leu	ttc Phe	Gln	aat Asn 390 [,]	Phe	tcc Ser	aat Asn	ctg Leu	gaa Glu 395	att Ile	att Ile	tac Tyr	ttg Leu	1248

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	Lys	Ile	Pro 770	Arg	Leu	Val	Asp	Val 775	Ile	Cys	Ala	Ser	Pro 780	Gly	Asp	Gln
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79

960 965 970 975 Leu Gin Trp Pro Asp Asn Pro Lys Ala Glu Gly Leu Phe Trp Gin Thr 985 5 Leu Arg Asn Val Val Leu Thr Glu Asn Asp Ser Arg Tyr Asn Asn Met 1000 Tyr Val Asp Ser Ile Lys Gln Tyr 10 <210> 38 <211> 3046 <212> DNA 15 <213> Unknown <220> <223> Description of Unknown Organism:primate; surmised 20 Homo sapiens <220> <221> CDS <222> (111)..(2543) 25 <220> <221> mat peptide <222> (168)..(2543) 30 <400> 38 gaatcateca egeacetgea getetgetga gagagtgeaa geegtggggg ttttgagete 60 atcttcatca ttcatatgag gaaataagtg gtaaaatcct tggaaataca atg aga 116 35 ctc atc aga aac att tac ata ttt tgt agt att gtt atg aca gca gag 164 Leu Ile Arg Asn Ilc Tyr Ile Phe Cys Ser Ile Val Met Thr Ala Glu -15 -1C 40 ggt gat gct cca gag ctg cca gaa gaa agg gaa ctg atg acc aac tgc 212 Gly Asp Ala Pro Glu Leu Pro Glu Glu Arg Glu Leu Met Thr Asn Cys tcc aac atg tct cta aga aag gtt ccc gca gac ttg acc cca gcc aca 260 45 Ser Asn Met Ser Leu Arg Lys Val Pro Ala Asp Leu Thr Pro Ala Thr acg aca ctg gat tta tec tat aac ctc ctt ttt caa ctc cag agt tea 308 Thr Thr Leu Asp Leu Ser Tyr Asn Leu Leu Phe Gln Leu Gln Ser Ser 50 35 gat tit cat tot gto too aaa ctg aga git ttg att cta tgo cat aac 356 Asp Phe His Ser Val Ser Lys Leu Arg Val Leu Ile Leu Cys His Asn 50 aga att caa cag ctg gat ctc aaa acc ttt gaa ttc aac aag gag tta 404 Arg Ile Gln Gln Leu Asp Leu Lys Thr Phe Glu Phe Asn Lys Glu Leu

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55				att Ile 515						Ser							1748
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13				tca Ser 115		_			_		-	-	-	-			541	
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88

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DX0724XK

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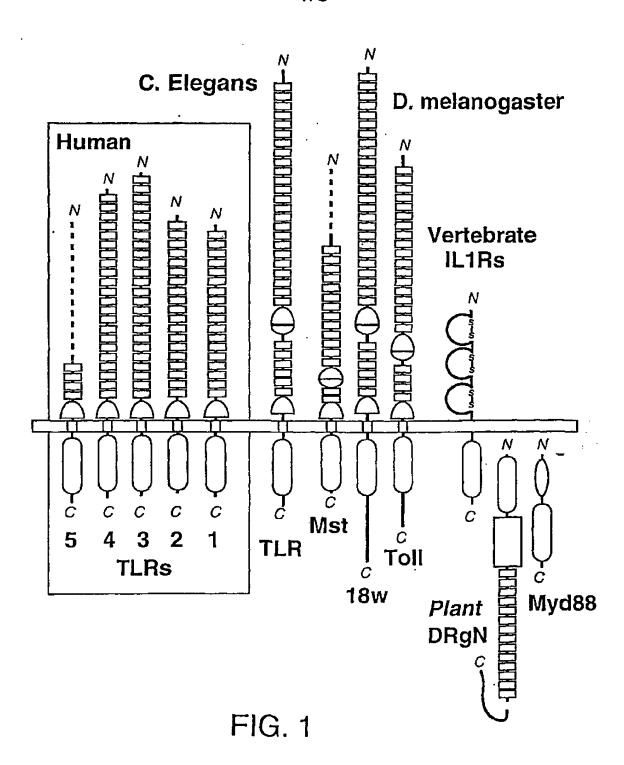
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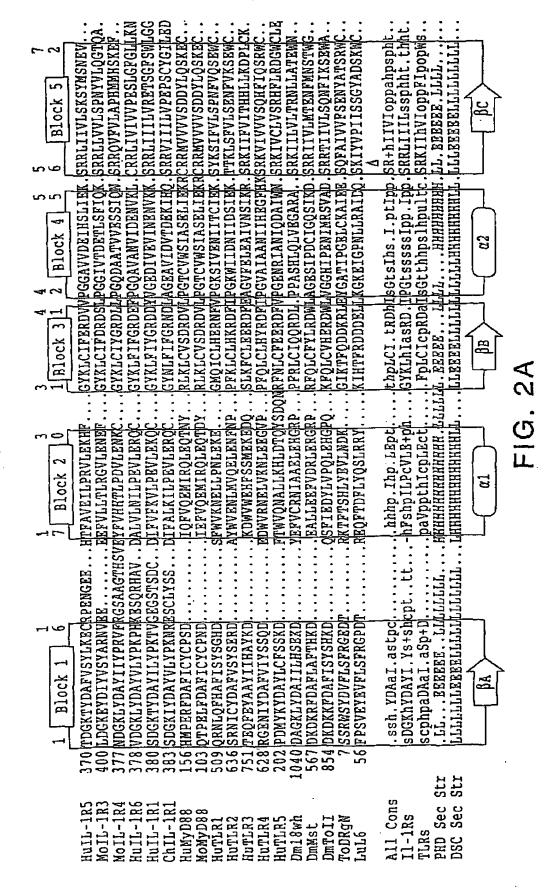
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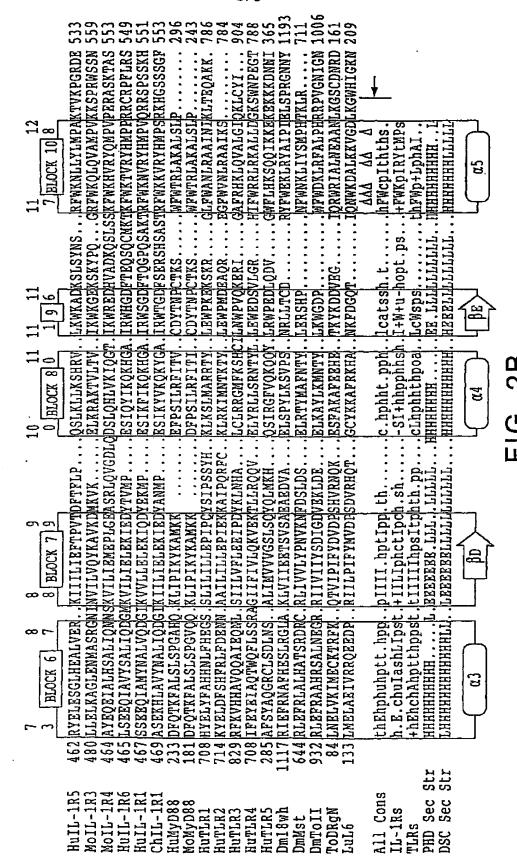
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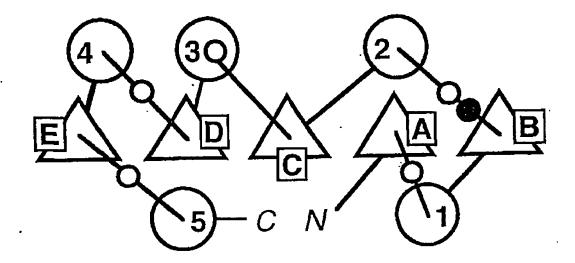
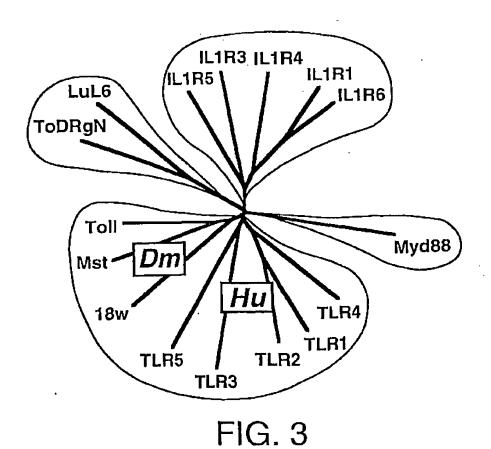
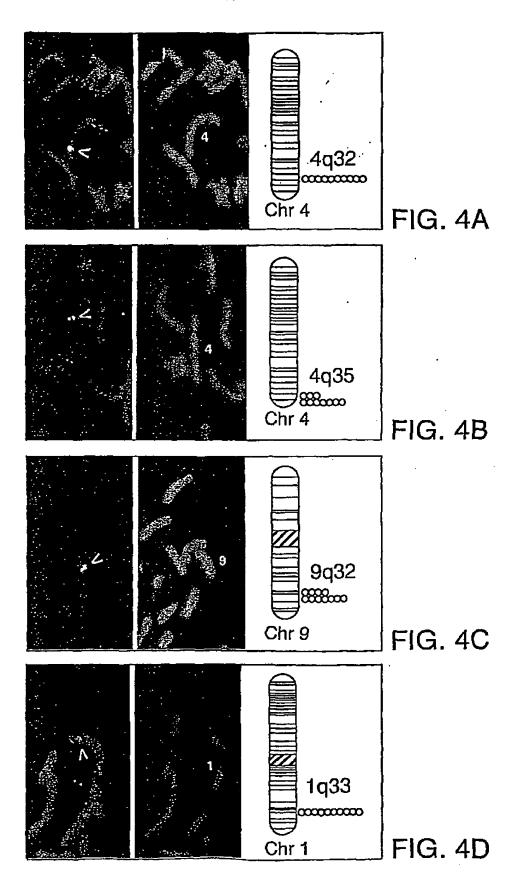
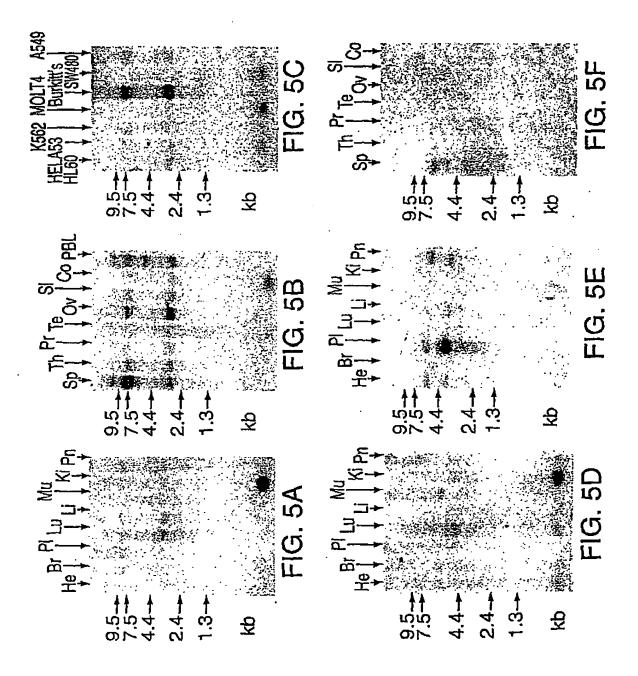


FIG. 2C









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- (81) Designated States (national): AB, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, FI, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UZ, VN, YU, ZA.
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Declaration under Rule 4.17:

as to the applicant's entitlement to claim the priority of the earlier application (Rule 4.17(iii)) for all designations

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(54) Title: IIUMAN RECEPTOR PROTEINS; RELATED REAGENTS AND METHODS

(57) Abstract: Nucleic acids encoding mammalian, e.g., human receptors, purified receptor proteins and fragments thereof. Anti-hodies, both polyclonal and monoclonal, are also provided. Methods of using the compositions for both diagnostic and therapeutic utilities are provided.

International Application No PCT/US 01/16766

A CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 C07K14/705 C07K16/28 C12N15/12 C12N15/62 A61K38/17 C12N1/21 A61K39/395 C12N5/10 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) I PC $\,7\,$ C12N $\,$ C07K Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used) EPO-Internal, BIOSIS, EMBL, WPI Data, PAJ, MEDLINE C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages Relevant to claim No. Category * Х WO 98 50547 A (SCHERING CORP) 1-21 12 November 1998 (1998-11-12) DNA Seq ID no 3, Protein Seq ID no 4. WO 99 20756 A (GENENTECH INC ; GODDARD AUDREY (US); GODOWSKI PAUL J (US); GURNEY A) 29 April 1999 (1999-04-29) 1-21 χ DNA Seq ID no 11, Protein Seq ID no 12. X Patent family members are listed in annex. Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. Special categories of cited documents: "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the epplication but clied to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cled to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the arr. "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibitian or document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "&" document member of the same patent family Date of the actual completion of the international search Date of malling of the international search report 26 07 2002 23 April 2002 Name and mailing address of the ISA Authorized officer European Patent Offico, P.B. 5818 Patentiaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk TEL (+91-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 351 epo nl, Fax: (+91-70) 340-3016 Aslund, J

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PCT/US 01/16766

Box ! Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)
This international Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:
Claims Nos.: because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. X Claims Nos.: 19, 20 because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically: See FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210
3. Claims Nos.: because they are dependent claims and are not drefted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).
Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of Item 2 of first sheet)
This international Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:
see additional sheet
As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers aff searchable claims.
2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. X No required additional search feos were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.: 1-21 (all partially)
Hemank on Protest The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest. No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Continuation of Box 1.2

Claims Nos.: 19, 20

Present claims 20, 21 relate to a compound (ligand, agonist, antagonist) defined by reference to a desirable characteristic or property, namely the ability of modulating physiology or development of a DTLR protein. The claim cover all compounds having this characteristic or property, whereas the application provides support within the meaning of Article 6 PCT and/or disclosure within the meaning of Article 5 PCT only for antibodies. In the present case, the claims so lack support, and the application so lacks disclosure, that a meaningful search over the whole of the claimed scope is impossible. Independent of the above reasoning, the claims also lack clarity (Article 6 PCT). An attempt is made to define the compound by reference to a result to be achieved. Again, this lack of clarity in the present case is such as to render a meaningful search over the whole of the claimed scope impossible. Consequently, the search has been carried out for those parts of the claims which appear to be clear, supported and disclosed, namely those parts relating to an antibody with specificity for a DTLR protein.

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims, or parts of claims, relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

Invention 1: Clams 1-21 Partially

A DTLR2 protein of Seq Id 4.
Furthermore, nucleic acids and vectors encoding and expressing said polypeptide and derivatives such as fusion proteins, transformed host cells, antibodies, pharmaceutical compositions comprising said protein or antibodies directed to it.

Invention 2: Clams 1-21 Partially

A DTLR3 protein of Seq 1d 6. Furthermore, nucleic acids and vectors encoding and expressing said polypeptide and derivatives such as fusion proteins, transformed host cells, antibodies, pharmaceutical compositions comprising said protein or antibodies directed to it.

Invention 3: Clams 1-21 Partially

A DTLR4 protein of Seq Id 8.
Furthermore, nucleic acids and vectors encoding and expressing said polypeptide and derivatives such as fusion proteins, transformed host cells, antibodies, pharmaceutical compositions comprising said protein or antibodies directed to it.

Invention 4: Clams 1-21 Partially

A DTLR5 protein of Seq Id 10. Furthermore, nucleic acids and vectors encoding and expressing said polypeptide and derivatives such as fusion proteins, transformed host cells, antibodies, pharmaceutical compositions comprising said protein or antibodies directed to it.

Invention 5: Clams 1-21 Partially

A DTLR6 protein of Seq Id 12, 28, 30. Furthermore, nucleic acids and vectors encoding and expressing said polypeptide and derivatives such as fusion proteins, transformed host cells, antibodies, pharmaceutical compositions comprising said protein or antibodies directed to it.

Invention 6: Clams 1-21 Partially

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

A DTLR7 protein of Seq Id 16, 18, 37. Furthermore, nucleic acids and vectors encoding and expressing said polypeptide and derivatives such as fusion proteins, transformed host cells, antibodies, pharmaceutical compositions comprising said protein or antibodies directed to it.

Invention 7: Clams 1-21 Partially

A DTLR8 protein of Seq Id 32, 39. Furthermore, nucleic acids and vectors encoding and expressing said polypeptide and derivatives such as fusion proteins, transformed host cells, antibodies, pharmaceutical compositions comprising said protein or antibodies directed to it.

Invention 8: Clams 1-21 Partially

A DTLR9 protein of Seq Id 22, 41. Furthermore, nucleic acids and vectors encoding and expressing said polypeptide and derivatives such as fusion proteins, transformed host cells, antibodies, pharmaceutical compositions comprising said protein or antibodies directed to it.

Invention 9, Claims 1-21 Partially

A DTLR10 protein of Seq Id 34, 43, 45. Furthermore, nucleic acids and vectors encoding and expressing said polypeptide and derivatives such as fusion proteins, transformed host cells, antibodies, pharmaceutical compositions comprising said protein or antibodies directed to it.

intermation on patent rainity members

International Application No PCT/US 01/16766

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